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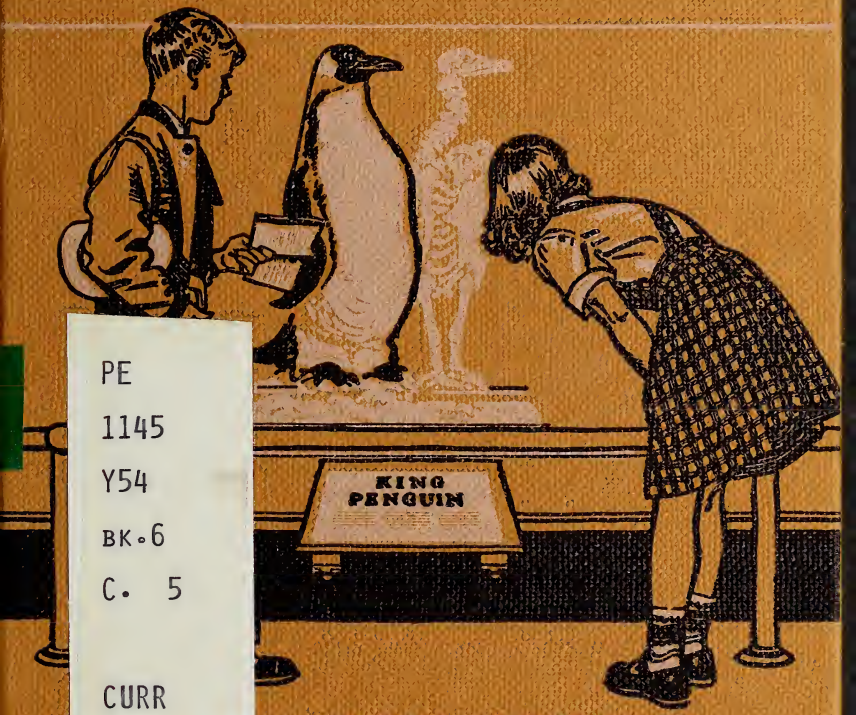

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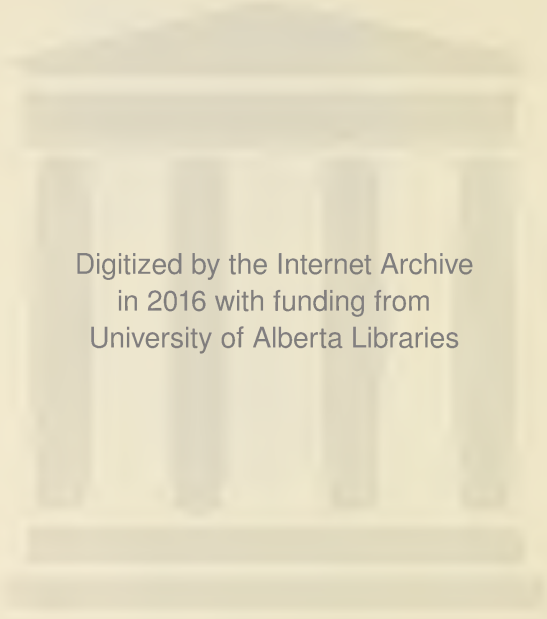
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My Spelling

GRADE SIX

By

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How to Use Your Spelling Book

Monday

Read the lesson story and talk about it.
Say each New Word after your teacher pronounces it.
Find the New Words in the story.
Write each New Word.

Tuesday

Do the exercises called Working with Words.

Wednesday

Take your first test on the New Words.
Correct your test and find your score.
Write correctly each word that you misspelled.

Thursday

Study the New Words that you misspelled on Wednesday. Then study the Review Words for the week.

In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell.

Friday

Take a test on the New Words and the Review Words.

Correct your test and find your final score for the week. Mark your Progress Chart.

Keep a record of any words that you misspelled. These are your hard words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

Unit I

Gifts from the Old World to the New

1. Gifts from the Ancient World

We seldom stop to think of the great gifts we have received from the ancient world—gifts of medicine, poetry, the theatre, and sculpture. The very alphabet used in this story came from the ancient world.

It was the custom long ago for a well-known writer or poet to dedicate a great work to a famous person. A sculptor would spend his life making a perfect statue of a god or goddess to decorate the entrance to a temple. A great statesman would spend large sums of money to have a medal made with his likeness on it.

From the remains of these great works and from copies made of them through the ages, it is possible for students to trace the Greek and Roman influence all about us. A trip to the art gallery or library shows us that this influence is generally the greatest in the fields of art and literature.

New Words

seldom	alphabet	statue	copies
ancient	custom	decorate	trace
medicine	writer	entrance	gallery
poetry	poet	temple	generally
theatre*	famous	medal	literature

*Also spelled **theater**.

What to Do Each Day

On Monday, Read the Story

1. Your teacher or one of your classmates will read the lesson story aloud.

2. Read the story silently to yourself. Then discuss the story with your classmates.

3. Find each of the New Words in the story. Pronounce them carefully. Make sure that you know what each one means.

4. Use each of the New Words in a sentence.

5. Copy the New Words on a sheet of paper.

On Tuesday, Become Better Acquainted with the New Words

With each lesson you will find a number of exercises called Working with Words. Do these exercises on Tuesday. Always write your answers on a sheet of paper. Never write in your spelling book. Here are the exercises for this week:

1. If you pronounce words carefully and correctly, you are more likely to spell them correctly. Find these words in your dictionary and copy them on your paper in syllables: **literature, generally, theatre, alphabet, gallery, poetry, entrance, medicine, decorate.** Say each word softly to yourself. Write the whole word.

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) very old; (2) not often; and (3) a building used for worship.

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order: **statue, copies, trace, writer, poet, medal, custom, famous.**

On Wednesday, Take Your First Test

1. Count your New Words. Number a sheet of paper for the test. You will need one line for each New Word.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Then say each word softly to yourself. Write each word after its number.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your first score.

4. Put a line under each word that you misspelled. These are your hard words. Write each hard word again. Be sure to spell it right this time.

5. Save your test paper.

On Thursday, Learn Your Hard Words

1. Take the test paper on which you marked your hard words on Wednesday. Use these rules for learning each word that you misspelled.

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the word and say it softly to yourself. Make sure that you hear every sound correctly.

2. Look at the word and say each letter in it.

3. Cover the word or close your eyes. Try to say each letter of the word without looking at it.

4. Look at the word and copy it.

5. Write the word three times without looking at your book. Check the spelling. If you make a mistake, start again with the first rule in this list.

2. Study every hard word the same way.

3. Beginning with lesson 2, you will have eight Review Words each week. Study the Review Words when you have learned all the New Words.

4. If you have extra time, learn to spell the Other Words to Spell. You will find the first list in lesson 2.

On Friday, Take Your Last Test

1. Number a paper for your test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each New Word and Review Word. Then say each word softly to yourself. Write each word.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your final score.

4. If you keep a Progress Chart, mark your score on it.

Keep a Record of Your Spelling

Keep a record of the words that you misspell on the Friday tests. A small notebook will be good for the purpose. Each Friday write in your notebook the words that you misspell. Call them My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

It is a good plan to keep a list of the words that you misspell in the other written work that you do in school. Write these words in one part of your spelling notebook. Call them My Special Words. Study them whenever you have extra time.

2. The Gifts of Law and Language

Many of our ideas of freedom and liberty have come directly from England, but our government and our court practice include much that is Roman. The Romans were the earliest people to develop a sense of justice based on law. One of their principal gifts to the world was a code, or collection, of laws. Although the Romans were selfish in their desire to conquer other peoples, they had a special understanding of government. They were able to extend their power to distant parts of the continent of Europe, and even to Asia and Africa.

Our language is rich with words taken from Latin, the language of the Romans. It would be hard to write a paragraph without using some of them. A few are *celebrate*, *marry*, *relation*, *ornament*, *division*, *sample*, *feeble*, and *funeral*.

New Words

liberty	justice	continent	ornament
court	desire	paragraph	division
include	conquer	celebrate	sample
earliest	special	marry	feeble
develop	distant	relation	funeral

Working with Words

1. A syllable is a word or a part of a word that has one vowel sound and is spoken as a unit. For example, **boy** is a one-syllable word and **children** is a two-syllable word. Write these words in three columns: **court, feeble, relation, funeral, special, liberty, earliest, justice, sample, marry.** Place the one-syllable words in the first column, the two-syllable words in the second column, and the three-syllable words in the third column.

2. Arrange these words in alphabetical order: **division, celebrate, court, desire, distant, develop, continent, conquer.** How can you decide whether **continent** should come before or after **conquer**?

3. Write **include, celebrate,** and **desire.** Before adding **ed** or **ing** to these words, you must drop the final **e.** For example, **include** + **ed** = **included**; **include** + **ing** = **including.** Add **ed** and **ing** to **celebrate** and **desire.**

4. A noun is called *singular* if it means only one. It is called *plural* if it means more than one. Most nouns form their plural by adding s or es to the singular. For example, **girl—girls**; **class—classes.** Write these singular nouns: **continent, paragraph, ornament, division.** Add **s** to each one to form the plural. Write each plural noun.

Review Words

generally	copies	ancient	decorate
literature	theatre	medicine	entrance

Other Words to Spell

govern	monument	accent	pronounce

3. The Gift of People

In the first chapter of our history we read of little ships bearing people to our shores. Both sturdy farmers and wealthy gentlemen of fashion with frilled collar came. Men of royal blood as well as those of humble birth had to toil in order to live. They had no choice. From castle and cottage they came, hoping that success would crown their efforts in this great adventure. As more people began to arrive, Acadia was settled and the boundary of the New World was pushed farther west.

Later men came from all of Europe. Many sought to escape unjust laws and to obtain relief from poverty. Having found shelter in Canada, they married and built homes. As our population increased, we made progress in becoming a nation. Brave men, determined men, strong men, they gave their lives to the New World.

New Words

chapter	royal	adventure	shelter
wealthy	birth	arrive	married
gentlemen	choice	settled	population
fashion	castle	boundary	increased
collar	crown	relief	progress

Working with Words

1. Find **boundary**, **population**, **married**, and **adventure** in your dictionary. Write the words in syllables. Say them softly to yourself. Write the whole words.

2. Write the New Word that is the plural form of **gentleman.**

3. In order to make it easier to learn how to pronounce words, they are shown again in the dictionary according to their sounds. For example, **re lief'** (**rē lēf'**). Say the word. Write it. Pay special attention to the spelling of the second syllable.

4. Write the New Words that mean (1) very rich; (2) a main division of a book; and (3) something worn around the neck.

5. Write the New Words that rhyme with **frown**, **loyal**, and **belief.**

6. Find **progress**, **birth**, **shelter**, and **fashion** in your dictionary. What meanings are given for each word? Write a sentence using each New Word correctly.

7. Words like **choice**, **castle**, and **arrive** end in silent **e.** Write these words. Cross out the silent **e.**

8. Write **increased** and **settled.** Now write **increase** and **settle.** What letter was dropped before adding **ed?**

Review Words

library	develop	special	paragraph
received	celebrate	division	continent

Other Words to Spell

flee	farewell	expel	toil

4. The Gift of Religion

The men of the Old World brought their chosen religion with them. As soon as a group of travellers stepped ashore, the minister or priest offered a prayer and gave thanks for the safe journey. Soon the men began to erect a church or a chapel in which to worship and to sing hymns of praise. Because of their faith in God's protection, these holy men and women were ready to accept whatever condition of life was in store for them. No hardship could force them to return to the comfortable homes which they had left forever.

After a time the promise of adventure began to coax the younger men beyond the frontier. Bravely they suffered the pangs of hunger or the horrible wounds of battle. With faith in the right and courage in the face of danger, they too carried with them the gift of religion.

New Words

chosen	chapel	accept	forever
religion	worship	whatever	hunger
minister	hymns	condition	horrible
prayer	faith	force	wounds
erect	holy	comfortable	courage

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words find two ending in the word **ever**. Write them on your paper.

2. Write two New Words that are plural nouns.

3. A letter or a syllable added to a word to form a new word is called a *suffix*. Common suffixes are **ed, ing,** and **ly**. Write **erect** and **accept**. Add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to each one. Write the words.

4. Write these words in alphabetical order: **condition, comfortable, chapel, courage, chosen.**

5. Write these words: **religion, prayer, minister**. Now add an **s** to form each plural. Write the words.

6. Be sure to write **u**'s and **n**'s carefully. The **u** is pointed but the **n** is rounded at the top. Write **hunger, wounds, courage,** and **minister.**

7. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary: **chapel, worship, force, horrible, faith.** Write a sentence using each word.

8. Words which are pronounced alike but which are spelled in different ways and have different meanings are called *homonyms*. Find and write the New Word which is a homonym of **wholly.**

Review Words

search	boundary	relief	population
quietly	gentlemen	choice	increased

Other Words to Spell

mercy	devote	handful	apiece

5. The Gift of Responsible Government

At first Canada was allowed little freedom to control her affairs. Finally, Britain, at Lord Durham's request, agreed to give Canada responsible government.

The young government was not to await its first test long. In 1849 a fierce dispute arose over the Rebellion Losses Bill, for many disliked the act. But the British Governor was not jealous of his position and did not doubt his duty. He made no attempt to crush the government's power. In signing the bill he was able to pledge his loyal support to the principle of responsible government.

Canadians today—both native and foreign born—still consider themselves bound to Britain by a strong tie; but responsible government is a reality.

New Words

allowed	agreed	doubt	support
freedom	await	attempt	foreign
control	fierce	crush	consider
finally	dispute	pledge	bound
request	jealous	loyal	tie

Working with Words

1. Write these New Words in a column: **support, await, crush, request, consider, attempt.** Add **ed** to each word and write it in a second column. Add **ing** to each one and write the word in a third column.

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **round, royal,** and **pie.**

3. Many words are hard to spell because they have silent letters. Such words are **pledge, foreign, dispute, doubt,** and **fierce.** Look at these words, saying each letter softly to yourself. Write the words.

4. Write **allowed** and **finally.** Drop the suffix from each one and write a new word.

5. In your dictionary find the meanings of **jealous, control,** and **agreed.** Write a sentence using each word.

6. Write the New Word whose first syllable is **free.**

7. Write the New Words that might be used to describe (1) an angry tiger; (2) a good citizen; and (3) any country except your own.

8. Write each New Word beginning with **b, f, or l.** Be sure to write these tall letters carefully.

Review Words

believed	force	comfortable	religion
certainly	chosen	accept	minister

Other Words to Spell

colonist	wicked	terror	deceive

6. Let's Make Sure

allowed	holy	whatever	population
liberty	erect	medal	literature
crush	royal	birth	paragraph
custom	doubt	hymns	adventure
sample	faith	arrive	consider
chapel	await	trace	boundary
seldom	chosen	desire	marry
support	funeral	progress	generally
collar	tie	poet	horrible
develop	prayer	attempt	medicine
force	relief	bound	decorate
control	choice	forever	continent
wounds	loyal	statue	gentlemen
poetry	feeble	castle	comfortable
increased	courage	pledge	religion
request	accept	famous	distant
division	married	fierce	gallery
crown	chapter	justice	celebrate
temple	court	jealous	condition
special	settled	shelter	freedom
hunger	dispute	foreign	copies
earliest	wealthy	agreed	ornament
finally	worship	theatre	fashion
relation	minister	ancient	entrance
writer	include	conquer	alphabet

What to Do During Review Week

The last lesson of each unit is a review. During Review Week use these directions instead of the ones that are given on pages 7–9.

Monday

The words on page 18 are your Review Words. Say them softly to yourself. Study any word that does not seem easy to you. Pay special attention to the words that you misspelled on the Friday tests. Use the rules for studying that are given on page 8.

Tuesday

Start to do the exercises called Reviewing Your Words. Do as many exercises as you can. Learn the words that are hard for you to spell.

Wednesday

Take a test on the first half of your review lesson. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper carefully. If you misspell any words, write them in your list of My Hard Words.

Thursday

Take a test on the second half of your review lesson. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper. If you misspell any words, write them in the list called My Hard Words.

Friday

Study the words that you misspelled on Wednesday or Thursday. If you did not misspell any words, you may finish the exercises in Reviewing Your Words.

Reviewing Your Words

1. Make four lists of words. In the first one write four Review Words of one syllable; in the second write four two-syllable words; in the third write four three-syllable words; and in the fourth write four four-syllable words.

2. Write the Review Words **marry** and **married.** Words like **marry**, which end in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding **ed** or **es.** Add **es** to **marry.** Write the new word.

3. The dictionary uses an accent mark (′) to indicate a syllable which has more emphasis than the others. Most words have only one accented syllable, but some have more than one. For example, **in′for ma′tion** and **pop′u la′tion.** Notice that one accent is heavier than the other. Find the following words in your dictionary: **gentlemen, comfortable, ornament, generally, medicine, theatre, funeral, justice.** Copy each word in syllables and place the accent marks. Write the whole word. Then pronounce it.

4. Most words which end in silent **e** drop the **e** before adding **ed** or **ing.** Write these words in a column: **celebrate, decorate, trace, pledge, arrive, dispute.** Drop the **e** and add **ed** and **ing** to each one. Write the words ending in **ed** in a second column and those ending in **ing** in a third column.

5. The following words add **ed** and **ing** without any change: **erect, support, request, accept, await, attempt.** Write the Review Words in a column. Add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to each one. Write the words ending in **ed** in a second column and those ending in **ing** in a third column.

Unit II

Beyond the Earth

7. Students of the Stars

Since ancient times men have been curious about the stars. The Greeks took delight in studying the strange design of certain groups of stars and gave them names which we continue to use today. Camel drivers, travelling at night in the desert, used the stars to keep their direction, and eastern shepherds, watching their flocks beneath the night sky, learned much about the stars. The Hebrews told of angels singing in the heavens.

The modern science of astronomy is altogether different from that of long ago. Each year scientists improve their old instruments or invent new ones. Now they use a camera which makes an exact record on film of a star or a planet. Should you like to become a student of the stars? It is difficult to imagine what discoveries you might make.

New Words

curious	direction	heavens	exact
delight	eastern	science	record
design	shepherds	altogether	film
continue	beneath	invent	student
travelling*	angels	camera	imagine

*Also spelled **traveling**.

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words are three plural nouns. Write them. Drop the s and write the singular forms.

2. Three singular nouns are **student**, **film**, and **camera**. Write them. Write the plural forms of these words.

3. Write the word **record** in syllables, this way: **rec'ord**. On which syllable is the accent placed? What does **rec'ord** mean? Now write the word this way: **re cord'**. Pronounce it. What does **re cord'** mean? Write two sentences showing the difference in the meanings.

4. Write **heavens**, **eastern**, and **beneath**. What sound has **ea** in **heavens**? What sound has **ea** in **eastern** and **beneath**?

5. A word that means the same or nearly the same as another word is called a *synonym*. For example, **mistake** is a synonym of **error**. Write a New Word that is a synonym of each of these words: **accurate**, **pleasure**.

6. Find each of these words in your dictionary: **curious**, **direction**, **travelling**, **continue**, **altogether**, **science**, **imagine**, **invent**. Write each word in syllables and put in the accent mark. Write the whole word.

7. Find **design** in your dictionary. Write sentences illustrating at least two of its meanings.

Review Words

studying	finally	fierce	jealous
possible	foreign	allowed	control

Other Words to Spell

astronomy	telescope	stare	discoveries

8. Our Sun

Astronomers measure time and regulate our calendar by the movement of the earth around the sun. They regard the sun itself as a star and have explained that it is our source of heat and light. In the southern states, where the sun's rays are most direct, one feels the full effect of its heat. Here people welcome the dying day and the cool shadow of night.

If we were a million or so miles nearer the sun, its heat might destroy us. Or if in the future we should move a billion miles away from it, the sun's faint heat would not keep us warm and we should live in gloomy darkness. No one can deny that such differences in climate would be unfortunate. We need not worry about changes in climate or weather caused by the sun, however, for the heavenly bodies have remained much the same since man first began to study them.

New Words

measure	explained	dying	faint
calendar	source	shadow	gloomy
movement	southern	million	deny
regard	direct	destroy	differences
itself	effect	future	however

Working with Words

1. Write the words **however** and **itself**. Now write the two small words in each big word.

2. Write **direct** and **faint**. Now add the suffix **ly** to each word. Write the new words. Use them in sentences.

3. Write **southern**. From what root word does it come? Write the word.

4. Write the New Words in which you find these little words: **move, differ, gloom.**

5. Find the meanings of these words: **deny, effect, regard, shadow, source, future.** Write a sentence using each word.

6. When you use **m**'s and **n**'s are you careful to write them plainly? Write the New Words having these letters. Be sure to spell correctly and write clearly.

7. Write **destroy**. Make two new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to **destroy**. Now write **explained**. Instead of the suffix **ed**, use **ing** with **explain**. Write the new word.

8. Write the New Word that rhymes with **lying**.

9. The word **deny** is one that changes **y** to **i** before adding **ed** or **es**. Write **deny, denied**, and **denies.**

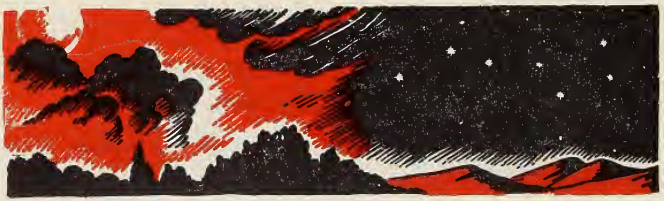
10. What sound has **ea** in **measure**? Write **measure.**

Review Words

disappear	science	imagine	exact
circle	altogether	design	curious

Other Words to Spell

instantly	rotate	equator	scatter



9. The Stars

The stars that surround our globe collect in groups. A small group, or system, of stars, such as the Big Dipper, is called a constellation. Little idea can be gained of the planets which revolve in continued motion around the sun. Much less is known of the millions of stars that twinkle nightly in the sky. We know, however, that their rapidly expanding gases give off light. The length of the distance this light travels in the period of one year is known as a light year.

Our sun is itself a hot star with a temperature on the surface of 11,000° F. If we were drawn nearer to it and its mass appeared ten times larger, it would probably destroy us. The damage by lightning in summer and by savage blizzards in winter is often severe. It is nothing compared to what would happen if we were closer to our nearest star, the sun.

New Words

surround	continued	temperature	probably
globe	motion	surface	damage
collect	rapidly	drawn	lightning
system	length	mass	savage
idea	period	appeared	blizzards

Working with Words

1. Find four one-syllable words in your list of New Words. Write them on your paper.

2. The vowels are the letters **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, and sometimes **y** and **w**. The other letters are consonants. Write **damage**, **savage**, **appeared**, **idea**, **temperature**, and **blizzards**. Draw a line under each vowel.

3. In the dictionary the long vowels are marked with a straight line, as **ā**, **ē**, **ī**, **ō**, **ū**. Short vowels are marked with a little curved line, as **ă**, **ĕ**, **ĭ**, **ŏ**, **ŭ**. Write **collect**, **lightning**, **globe**, and **mass**. Find these words in your dictionary and copy the mark shown for each vowel. Say the words softly to yourself.

4. Write the one New Word that is a plural noun. What letter was added to the singular word to form the plural? Write the singular form. Write **period**, **system**, and **motion**. Add **s** to each word to form the plural.

5. Find these words in your dictionary: **temperature**, **rapidly**, **surround**, **surface**, **probably**, **lightning**. Write them in syllables and say them softly to yourself. Write the whole words.

6. Write **continued**. From what root word was **it** formed? Write the word.

Review Words

surprised	calendar	source	measure
whether	differences	destroy	effect

Other Words to Spell

planet	**sleet**	vapour	**thaw**

10. Our Neighbour Mars

Almost everyone is interested in our neighbour Mars. This interest possibly arises from the fact that Mars can be studied more easily than any other planet except the earth. Mars has an arctic zone and an ice cap, but its seasons are less regular than ours. Its average temperature is much lower than our own.

It is likely that you have heard about the lines on Mars that look like canals. Although you may prefer to believe that they are canals built by people like ourselves, it is necessary to remember that they are a puzzle even to the astronomers. There no vessel sails the seas or rides safely in harbour, for Mars has no large bodies of water. Recently a giant telescope was built to give a more complete fund of knowledge. Men will conduct studies and describe Mars more clearly.

New Words

possibly	average	puzzle	complete
arises	likely	vessel	fund
easily	prefer	safely	conduct
zone	ourselves	harbour*	describe
regular	necessary	recently	clearly

*Also spelled **harbor.**

Working with Words

1. Many words add the suffix **ly** without any other change. Write **clearly**, **recently**, **safely**, and **likely**. Then write each word without the **ly**.

2. Write **complete** and **regular**. Add **ly** to each one.

3. Write **easily**. Words like **easy**, **busy**, **happy**, and **merry**, which end in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**. Write **busily**, **happily**, and **merrily**.

4. Now write **possibly**. Then write **possible**. Words like **possible**, which end in **le**, usually drop **le** and add **ly**.

5. As you read these sentences, notice that the meaning of **conduct** changes as the accent changes:

Our class will **con duct'** an experiment in science.

Jerry's **con'duct** at the party was unusually good. Write sentences using **con duct'** and **con'duct**.

6. Find these words in the dictionary and learn their meanings: **fund**, **vessel**, **harbour**, **zone**, **arises**, **average**. Use the words correctly in sentences.

7. Say **prefer**, **necessary**, **describe**, and **ourselves** carefully. Notice each syllable. Write the words.

8. Practise writing the New Words containing the letters **e** and **l**.

Review Words

probably	continued	system	lightning
temperature	appeared	surround	period

Other Words to Spell

arctic	overhead	gulf	tide

11. A New Way to Study the Stars

A new kind of theatre, whose purpose is to show the wonders of the universe, is the planetarium. Formerly you might have needed patience to stay up long past midnight in order to see a certain star. Now, by day or night, a wonderful machine simply projects moving pictures of the stars on a domelike ceiling. The speed of the pictures makes an hour equal to an entire night.

At first nothing will disturb the silence within the darkened room. Then someone at the organ will commence to play soft music. A machine will twist upward from the floor, and as the stars flash upon the dome, a lecturer will tell their story.

A trip to a planetarium is a rare event. Each year these theatres attract hundreds of visitors. Nothing should prevent your enjoying a visit to one, for it is an experience that will not soon be forgotten.

New Words

purpose	ceiling	within	event
universe	equal	organ	attract
patience	entire	commence	prevent
midnight	disturb	flash	enjoying
simply	silence	rare	forgotten

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words in which you find the following small words: **night**, **with**, **joy**.

2. Write **prevent**, **flash**, and **disturb**. Add the suffix **ed** to each word. Write the words again, adding **ing**.

3. Write these words: **universe**, **event**, **organ**, **equal**. Find the meaning of each in your dictionary. Make up sentences showing that you understand the meanings.

4. Write **simply**. Notice each letter. Then write **simple**. Look carefully at **simple** and **simply**. As in **possible** and **possibly**, the **le** is changed to **ly**.

5. Write **equal**, **entire**, and **rare**. Add **ly** in the regular way and write **equally**, **entirely**, and **rarely**.

6. Write **purpose**, **patience**, and **silence**. Say each word softly to yourself, noticing each letter. Cross out the silent **e** in each word.

7. At the top of each dictionary page you will find a pair of words called *guide words*. They are the first and last words that are given on the dictionary page. They help you to locate words on the page. Write **patience**, **ceiling**, **attract**, **commence**, and **forgotten**. Then find each word in your dictionary. Opposite each word write the guide words shown on its dictionary page.

Review Words

themselves	prefer	necessary	ourselves
safety	easily	possibly	describe

Other Words to Spell

darkness	dipper	stumble	dawn

12. Let's Make Sure

faint	exact	simply	shepherds
fund	rare	zone	blizzards
globe	mass	angels	altogether
regard	likely	design	midnight
damage	organ	direct	differences
student	safely	dying	necessary
destroy	imagine	probably	forgotten
puzzle	average	within	motion
film	equal	deny	lightning
drawn	universe	itself	travelling
future	harbour	invent	event
system	ceiling	source	eastern
gloomy	record	surface	flash
arises	idea	vessel	ourselves
camera	period	continue	southern
however	describe	enjoying	appeared
clearly	curious	measure	possibly
movement	purpose	prefer	calendar
million	recently	heavens	explained
length	regular	effect	direction
disturb	delight	shadow	complete
conduct	prevent	silence	temperature
easily	entire	collect	patience
beneath	rapidly	attract	continued
science	surround	commence	savage

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: **safely, recently, likely, easily, simply, probably, possibly.** Opposite each one write these root words: **safe, recent, like, easy, simple, probable, possible.** These words illustrate three rules for adding the suffix **ly**. Tell which words follow each of the rules given below:

> 1. Most words, except those which end in a consonant and **y** or in **le**, add the suffix **ly** without any change in the root word.
> 2. Words which end in a consonant and **y** usually change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**.
> 3. Most words which end in **le** drop the **le** and add **ly**.

2. Make a list of these words from Review Lesson 6 and Review Lesson 12: **gloomy, exact, equal, curious, regular, entire, complete, special, loyal, feeble, horrible, famous.** Each of these words adds **ly** according to one of the three rules given above. Opposite the root word write each word with the suffix **ly**.

3. Read the following words: **prefer, collect, equal, motion, invent, surface.** Write in one list those which are accented on the first syllable. In a second list write those which are accented on the second syllable. Use your dictionary for help.

4. Write these words in a list: **length, film, imagine, event, prevent, zone, damage, organ.** Find the way each vowel is marked in the dictionary. Copy these marks on the words that you have written. Cross out the silent **e's.**

5. Copy these sentences on your paper and underline each Review Word:

(1) The hailstorm did great damage to our crops.
(2) The parade will commence at two o'clock.
(3) The surface of the water is oily.
(4) We saw the eclipse clearly.
(5) The cars were moving rapidly toward us.
(6) The temperature outdoors is below zero.

6. The words **invent** and **discover** are sometimes confused. Use your dictionary to find the exact meaning of each one. Then read these sentences correctly, using either **invent** or **discover.**

(1) Did Edison __?__ the electric light?
(2) When did Columbus __?__ America?
(3) Have you heard the story of how Benjamin Franklin happened to __?__ electricity?
(4) Many men are working to __?__ better machines.

Now write two sentences using **invent** or **invented.** Write two more using **discover** or **discovered.**

7. Write three or four sentences that tell about the sun and planets. Use at least five Review Words.

8. Correct pronunciation is an aid to good spelling. Find the following words in the dictionary and learn to say them the right way: **lightning, length, average, film, regular, camera, prefer, probably.** Write a sentence using each word.

9. Write the word **delight.** Add the suffix **ful.** Write the new word.

10. Practise writing the letter g correctly. Then write six Review Words containing the letter **g.**

Unit III

At the Museum

13. We Go on an Excursion

This autumn our principal arranged a trip for us to the museum located in a near-by city. The guide who welcomed us said that he would gladly furnish us with information for our unit, "Birds and Mammals of British Columbia."

First we went to a small auditorium where we saw a moving picture of a crew of men collecting specimens for the museum. As I watched the picture, I decided that I'd like to be a collector some day.

We were especially eager to see the exhibit of beavers building a lodge. The guide said that it would not disappoint us, but told us not to neglect the new exhibit of raccoons. The latter group shows a whole family of these playful animals. We were glad to spend the whole forenoon in the Hall of Mammals.

New Words

autumn	gladly	decided	lodge
principal	furnish	I'd	disappoint
arranged	information	especially	neglect
museum	auditorium	eager	latter
located	crew	exhibit	forenoon

Working with Words

1. Find these words in your dictionary: **auditorium, information, especially, museum, disappoint, principal.** Write them in syllables and say each word softly to yourself. Write the whole word.

2. Write **gladly** and **especially.** Then write each word without the **ly.** Now write **eager.** Add **ly** to it.

3. Write **forenoon.** What are the two little words in it? What does **fore** mean? What does **forenoon** mean?

4. Write **decided, located,** and **arranged.** Now write **decide, locate,** and **arrange.** What letter was dropped from these words before adding **ed?**

5. Write the New Word that is a contraction.

6. Find **lodge, latter, crew, autumn,** and **exhibit** in your dictionary. What does each word mean? Write the words.

7. The words **neglect, furnish,** and **disappoint** add the suffixes **s** or **es, ed,** and **ing** without any change. Write the three New Words in a list. Opposite each word write the words with each of the three suffixes. For example, **neglect, neglects, neglected, neglecting.**

8. Write all the New Words having an **m** or **n.** Be sure to form these letters carefully.

Review Words

planned	purpose	commence	ceiling
aren't	patience	forgotten	universe

Other Words to Spell

project	canvas	width	ease

14. The Hall of Mammals

In the Hall of Mammals we were interested to discover that the animals are mounted to look exactly as they do in nature. It would astonish you to see how lifelike they are. There was an ugly porcupine hunting for tender shoots. We learned that in spite of being awkward, he is able to defend himself from attack by an enemy. A timid deer was drinking at a pool, and a cautious mother woodchuck was playing with her baby. These animals must guard themselves against their enemies and seek to avoid capture.

We learned much about other animals too, especially those that live in the northern section of our country. We hope to share this knowledge with our friends when we describe these inhabitants of swamp and forest at our weekly assembly programme.

New Words

interested	tender	timid	section
discover	spite	cautious	knowledge
exactly	defend	enemies	swamp
astonish	attack	avoid	weekly
ugly	enemy	northern	assembly

Working with Words

1. Write these words in alphabetical order: **assembly, astonish, attack, avoid.**

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) once a week; (2) wet, spongy land; (3) a part or division; and (4) to find for the first time.

3. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **southern.**

4. Which New Word might you use to describe each of the following: (1) an English bulldog; (2) a scout approaching the enemy lines; (3) a shy little girl entering a large, strange building? Write the words.

5. Write **enemy** and **enemies.** Notice that the words follow this rule: Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **es.** Use this rule in adding **es** to **assembly.**

6. Write **knowledge.** Cross out the silent letters.

7. Write **exactly** and **interested.** With what suffix does each word end? Write the root words.

8. Write these words: **spite, timid, defend, tender, swamp, astonish, attack.** Find the words in your dictionary and copy the mark shown for each vowel. Cross out any silent vowels.

Review Words

decide	disappoint	principal	autumn
thief	especially	decided	auditorium

Other Words to Spell

gnaw	**greedy**	**howl**	**clover**

15. The Hall of Birds

On the opposite side of the museum we found the Hall of Birds. A huge male goose was about to swallow a scrap of food. He is not a dainty eater, but he seemed to like the flavour of his meal. Though his brain is small, the goose has a keen eye and ear and is quick to sense danger. Near him a female sat upon her nest. Cranes strutted and danced near by, but this did not frighten or excite either of the geese.

We stopped to admire a bald eagle whose nest was built on a rocky ledge. No detail had been omitted from the exhibit and we were ready to admit that a real artist had made it. Our guide said the birds require three years to develop the white head feathers that make them look bald. Some eagles are supposed to live a hundred years. I bought a postal card of the birds.

New Words

opposite	brain	excite	admit
huge	keen	geese	artist
swallow	sense	admire	require
scrap	female	eagle	supposed
flavour*	frighten	omitted	postal

*Also spelled **flavor.**

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is the plural of **goose.**

2. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **male.**

3. Write the New Words that describe (1) an elephant and (2) the sharp blade of a knife.

4. Write the New Words containing the little words **post** and **fright.**

5. Write the New Words **artist, brain, scrap,** and **flavour.** Write the plural form of each word.

6. Write the New Word which names the bird that looks bald.

7. Write the word **supposed.** Then write the word from which it was formed. Now write **require, admire,** and **excite.** Then drop the final **e** from each and add **ed.** Write the new words.

8. Write **omitted.** Then write **omit.** Notice that the **t** in **omit** is doubled before adding **ed.**

9. Find **sense** and **swallow** in your dictionary. Write sentences illustrating two meanings of each word.

10. Write the New Word that rhymes with **omit.**

11. Find **opposite** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables and mark each vowel. Write the whole word.

Review Words

anxious	knowledge	avoid	interested
mischief	cautious	attack	assembly

Other Words to Spell

hawk	pigeon	scent	flutter

16. The Hall of Insects

In the Hall of Insects I noticed a large counter with metal cases full of butterflies and moths. As I paused to inspect the beautiful creatures, I thought how carefully they must be handled. A careless worker might easily injure the delicate satin wings. One exhibit traced the monarch butterfly from the egg and the caterpillar stage to full growth. The monarch butterfly is abroad from dawn to twilight. It migrates every spring and fall.

The guide let us wander among the exhibits and satisfy our curiosity as fully as possible. The correct names of many insects are difficult to pronounce. To succeed in learning merely their common names is hard work. If I could repeat my visit many times, I might be successful in mastering more of them.

New Words

noticed	handled	abroad	correct
metal	injure	twilight	succeed
inspect	satin	wander	merely
creatures	stage	satisfy	repeat
carefully	growth	fully	successful

Working with Words

1. Find the meanings of **merely**, **abroad**, **satin**, and **inspect**. Write the words. Use them in sentences.

2. One of your New Words is a plural noun. Write it. Then drop the **s** and write the singular form.

3. Write **succeed** and **successful**. How are these words alike in meaning? Use each one in a sentence.

4. Write the words **noticed** and **handled**. What rule for adding **ed** do they follow? Instead of **ed**, add **ing** to **notice** and **handle**. What letter must you drop? Now write **injure**. Then add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to **injure**.

5. Try to give at least three different meanings for **stage**. Illustrate these meanings in sentences.

6. Write the New Words which mean (1) right or true; (2) completely or entirely; (3) to do over again; and (4) to move about aimlessly.

7. Write the New Word that ends in **al**.

8. In which New Words do you see the little words **grow**, **careful**, and **light**? Write the words.

9. Write **satisfy**. Now change the **y** to **i** and add **ed**.

10. Practise writing good **d**'s and **a**'s. Then write every New Word containing one or both of these letters.

Review Words

calves	sense	omitted	require
breathe	opposite	supposed	admire

Other Words to Spell

grasshopper	counter	migrate	limp

17. The Hall of Fishes

Our local museum is famous for its collection of fishes. There is a pool containing a fountain and many goldfish. On one side of the Hall of Fishes are small tanks of tropical fish. In addition there are ocean fish mounted on varnished boards. With their great mouths opened wide, they seem very thirsty. Of course no one may remove any specimen from its case.

We asked the guide's advice about how to mount fish, but he shook his head and said he knew little about the method. He could only advise us to ask someone else.

Just then our bus driver called, "Your bus is on the avenue, and we'll leave in five minutes. Please do not delay."

Everyone hurried to get his wraps from the coat closet. I was disappointed that we had to go, even though my feet had begun to ache. We had greatly enjoyed our excursion; more than any former one, in fact.

New Words

local	remove	advise	closet
fountain	advice	avenue	disappointed
addition	mount	we'll	ache
opened	shook	delay	greatly
thirsty	method	hurried	former

Working with Words

1. Write the words **advise** and **advice.** Say them. What does each one mean? Use each word in a sentence.

2. Write **local, remove, former, method,** and **closet.** Find each word in your dictionary. What sound does the letter **o** have in each one?

3. Write **mount.** The first part of one New Word rhymes with **mount.** Find the word and write it.

4. Write the New Word that rhymes with **book.**

5. Write the New Word that is a contraction.

6. Find the New Word in which the letters **ch** sound like **k.** Write the word.

7. Write **disappointed, opened,** and **hurried.** Write the root word from which each was formed. What change was made in one word before adding **ed?**

8. In which New Words do you see the little words **great, thirst,** and **add?** Write the New Words.

9. Write **avenue.** Use it in a sentence. Now write **Fifth Avenue.** When you write the name of a particular avenue, notice that you use capital letters. Now write a sentence using the name of a particular avenue.

10. Write the New Word that ends in **lay.**

Review Words

remembered	succeed	satisfy	creatures
furniture	successful	carefully	metal

Other Words to Spell

trout	minnow	dock	tramp

18. Let's Make Sure

crew	timid	we'll	disappointed
lodge	eager	former	creatures
keen	local	fully	successful
scrap	furnish	satin	method
stage	swallow	avoid	information
weekly	I'd	excite	cautious
exactly	hurried	swamp	twilight
gladly	supposed	repeat	knowledge
enemy	avenue	merely	auditorium
huge	postal	spite	northern
eagle	mount	metal	principal
closet	attack	injure	fountain
thirsty	brain	tender	carefully
remove	geese	omitted	interested
flavour	delay	admit	handled
advise	latter	correct	opposite
noticed	autumn	section	disappoint
addition	ache	discover	arranged
sense	admire	exhibit	especially
greatly	neglect	succeed	assembly
opened	decided	defend	astonish
ugly	shook	forenoon	enemies
female	artist	growth	located
require	wander	abroad	museum
satisfy	inspect	advice	frighten

Reviewing Your Words

1. Find the Review Words that rhyme with **flew**, **dodge**, **seen**, **wrap**, and **page**. Write the Review Words.

2. Find and write four one-syllable Review Words, four two-syllable Review Words, four three-syllable Review Words, and four four-syllable Review Words.

3. Arrange the following lists of words in alphabetical order:

(1) defend, delay, decided, discover, disappoint.
(2) eagle, enemy, enemies, eager, especially.
(3) twilight, tender, timid, thirsty, satin.

4. The following words are singular nouns: **fountain**, **museum**, **swamp**, **exhibit**, **artist**. Write the words in a list. Make each word a plural form by adding an **s**. Write the plural form opposite the singular word.

5. Make a list of these Review Words: **especially**, **merely**, **greatly**, **carefully**. Which one of the rules for adding **ly** given on page 33 was followed in each word? Beside each Review Word write the root word from which it was formed.

6. Among your Review Words find three more that add **ly** in the same way as the words in exercise 5. Add them to your list. Write the root words too.

7. Now write **successful**, **cautious**, and **timid**. Add **ly** to each word. Write the new words.

8. Unless the letter **r** is carefully made, it may be hard to read. Practise writing good **r**'s. Then select ten Review Words containing **r**'s and write them on your paper.

9. Find the following words in your dictionary: **spite, advice, closet, huge, local, astonish.** How is each vowel marked? Write the words on your paper and mark each vowel correctly. Cross out the silent vowels.

10. Arrange the following words in two lists, according to their accent: **neglect, flavour, frighten, admit, wander, correct.** In one list write the words which are accented on the first syllable. In the second list write those accented on the second syllable.

11. The following words add **ed** and **ing** without any change: **inspect, furnish, attack, repeat, avoid, mount.** Write the words with **ed** and **ing.**

12. These words drop the final **e** before adding **ed** or **ing: advise, injure, remove, require, admire, excite.** Write them in a list. Opposite each word write the forms with **ed** and **ing.** Remember to drop the final **e.**

13. The following words were formed by dropping the final **e** before adding **ed: noticed, located, supposed, arranged, decided.** Write the words in a list. Instead of **ed,** use the suffix **ing** with each word. Write the **ing** words in a second list opposite the first one.

14. Two vowels written together often have the sound of a single vowel. For example, the **ea** in **eagle** sounds like long **e.** Write the following words and underline the two vowels which are written together in each one: **creatures, brain, succeed, autumn, repeat, greatly, abroad.** Then find the words in the dictionary. Beside each one write the vowel sound of the letters which you underlined. For example, e̲a̲ger—ē; br̲a̲in—ā.

15. Find eight Review Words with double letters, **such as dd.** Write them on your paper.

Unit IV

Guardians of Our Safety

19. Engineer Mac and Conductor Joe

As you ride along on that modern invention, the streamline train, remember that the guardians of your safety are Engineer Mac and Conductor Joe. These splendid men strive to serve you without error. The conductor is master of the train. He must check every message and order, and from the platform of the depot he gives the signal for the train to move.

The engineer is a man of steady nerve, for his is a difficult job. He must exercise great care and be ever alert. Over mountain, through tunnel, he guards the precious lives of his passengers. The failure to see a signal light or a waving lantern might cause disaster. Because these men perform their duties faithfully, you may enjoy the scenery from your window without a moment's care.

New Words

invention	message	nerve	precious
serve	platform	difficult	failure
error	depot	job	lantern
conductor	signal	exercise	duties
check	engineer	tunnel	scenery

Working with Words

1. How many meanings do you know for the words **check** and **serve**? Use these words in sentences illustrating two different meanings for each word.

2. Write **duty** and **duties**. Then, as you copy this rule, fill in each blank correctly: Words ending in a __?__ and **y** change the __?__ to __?__ and add **es**.

3. Write the New Word which might be used to describe your dearest possession.

4. Write the New Words containing double letters such as **rr** and **ss**.

5. Write these words: **invention, lantern, signal, job, platform**. Add **s** to each one to form the plural.

6. Find these words in your dictionary: **scenery, failure, invention, exercise, engineer, depot, conductor**. Copy each one in syllables and put in each accent mark. Then write each whole word.

7. Write the two New Words that end in **erve**.

8. Write the New Word that you would find on a dictionary page with each of the following guide words:

differ—dim	scarf—school
dust—dwell	side—silent

Review Words

guard	ache	disappointed	thirsty
lately	advise	fountain	hurried

Other Words to Spell

streamline	diner	switch	construct

20. Guardians of Our Food Supply

On every railroad, men help us by guarding our food supply. They run the fast freight trains that transport goods of every kind. The meat which the butcher sells you and many of the fresh fruits and vegetables at the grocery store were rushed to you in refrigerator cars that keep the food at uniform temperature. Because freight rates have been lowered, the expense of carrying food is much less than formerly. Even in the winter you may afford lettuce and tomatoes for a salad or sandwich and fresh fruit for your dessert.

These faithful, cheerful workers do not ride in the coach or the parlour car and are seldom seen by the tourist. How much we owe to all these splendid men who guard our excellent food supply! Let us salute them.

New Words

freight	rates	sandwich	parlour*
butcher	expense	dessert	tourist
grocery	afford	faithful	splendid
rushed	tomatoes	cheerful	excellent
uniform	salad	coach	salute

*Also spelled **parlor.**

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word in which the letters **ei** have the sound of long **a**.

2. A common suffix is **ful**. Write two New Words ending in **ful**.

3. Write **coach** and **sandwich**. To form the plurals of these words add **es**. Write the plurals of these two words. Pronounce them. Notice the sound of **es**.

4. Write sentences containing the New Words that you might use to describe something unusually good.

5. Write **tomatoes**. This plural form is made by adding **es** to the singular word. Write the singular word.

6. Find **uniform** in your dictionary. What does it mean? Write sentences illustrating two of its meanings.

7. Practise writing **a**'s and **o**'s. Now write every New Word containing an **a** or an **o**.

8. Write the words that name something to eat.

9. Write **rushed**. Instead of the suffix **ed**, add **es** and **ing** to **rush**. Write the new words.

10. Write **expense**, **splendid**, and **excellent**. Find the words in your dictionary and mark each vowel. Cross out any silent **e**'s.

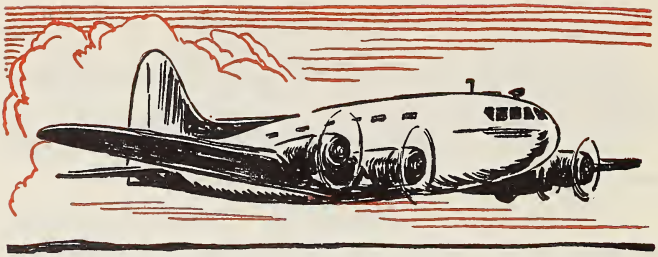
11. Write the name of the man who sells meat.

Review Words

vegetables	error	difficult	engineer
shipped	exercise	precious	tunnel

Other Words to Spell

spinach	cupboard	melon	wither



21. Pilot Jim

When you purchase a ticket for an airplane trip, the clerk or agent puts it in an envelope and places you in the care of Pilot Jim. The plane is due, and you are ready for the thrill of soaring through the air.

A junior pilot and the hostess are Pilot Jim's helpers. The hostess will entertain you with conversation, see that you breathe pure air, and give you medicine if you have a headache. She will store your parcels, encourage you if you feel afraid, and remind you to fasten your safety belt. For all this there is no extra fee. No passenger should ever complain about the service.

Pilot Jim's chief aim is safety. He has flown thousands of miles. Do not worry, for he will take you safely to your destination.

New Words

purchase	thrill	pure	fee
clerk	pilot	headache	passenger
agent	hostess	parcels	complain
envelope	entertain	encourage	service
due	conversation	remind	worry

Working with Words

1. Write five New Words of one syllable each.

2. Find these words in your dictionary: **conversation, passenger, envelope, complain.** Copy them in syllables and put in the accent marks. Write the whole words.

3. Write **entertain** and **encourage.** You may form new words by adding **ment** to each of these words. Write the new words. Read them and use them in sentences.

4. In order to show ownership or possession you add an apostrophe and s to a singular noun. For example, you write **pilot's record, hostess's uniform,** and **agent's voice.** Write the words **pilot, hostess, agent, passenger,** and **clerk.** Then write each word so that it shows possession. Use each possessive word in a sentence.

5. One New Word is a plural noun. Write it.

6. Write the New Word that is a compound word.

7. Write the New Words that mean (1) to buy and (2) to fret or feel troubled.

8. Write the New Word with the little word **mind** in it.

9. Write **service.** What meanings of **service** can you find in the dictionary? Use **service** in sentences illustrating two different meanings.

Review Words

loose	excellent	freight	sandwich
straight	expense	tomatoes	coach

Other Words to Spell

shove	hangar	**porter**	**breeze**

22. Driver Jack

Master of the gasoline motor and the cement highway is Driver Jack. On his route there is a long stretch of winding road. Driver Jack can guide his great bus skilfully around each sharp curve or through the heavy traffic. This is his eighth or ninth year of driving. He intended to be an engineer, but it is your good fortune that he chose to be a driver instead.

Driver Jack is a favourite of the passengers and a model for other drivers. He is a man of unusual height and weight and he is so strong that he can steer easily. He would never omit a stop at a railroad crossing. So pay your fare, collect your baggage, and climb aboard.

When you see Driver Jack, you'll feel it is impossible for him to be false to his safety pledge.

New Words

gasoline	traffic	favourite*	omit
cement	eighth	model	fare
route	ninth	height	baggage
stretch	intended	weight	impossible
curve	fortune	steer	false

*Also spelled **favorite.**

Working with Words

1. Find and write the New Word that is a homonym of **fair**. Use both **fair** and your New Word in sentences.

2. Write the two New Words that are numerals.

3. Write **height** and **weight**. Underline the part of each word that is the same. In which word does **ei** sound like **ī**? In which does **ei** sound like **ā**?

4. Write the New Word that has **gg** in it.

5. Find **route** in your dictionary. How is it pronounced? Use **route** in a sentence.

6. Write these words in alphabetical order: **fare**, **false**, **favourite**, **fortune**. Be sure to begin each word with a good **f**.

7. Write **intended**. Drop the suffix **ed** and write a new word.

8. Write **impossible**, **model**, **gasoline**, **traffic**, and **cement** in syllables as shown in the dictionary. Put in the accent marks and cross out the silent vowels. Mark the other vowels. Then write the whole words.

9. Write the New Word that means "to leave out."

10. Write two New Words that begin with **st**.

11. In one New Word the first letter is a **c** which sounds like **k**. Find it and write it.

Review Words

all right	envelope	purchase	entertain
losing	encourage	parcels	service

Other Words to Spell

puncture	motorist	alley	clatter

23. Mistress of the Seas

Here's a great ocean liner, a "Mistress of the Seas." As you step aboard, you observe a busy scene. What is contained in those trunks and crates? Who are all these people? Be careful not to lose your balance. Now the gangplank that connected you with the shore is being raised. At last you're off!

You were lucky to reserve a passage on this ship and sail with Captain Olaf. He entered the service long ago, and his memory often goes back to earlier trips. He will receive you with a smile and may even give you permission to visit the bridge. Someday you will find him in a talkative mood, and he may tell you about his first ocean voyage.

The great ship is ready to oblige you with every convenience. In case of sickness, there is a hospital. There are lively games for those who want action, and entertainment to suit any fancy.

New Words

aboard	you're	earlier	sickness
scene	reserve	receive	hospital
contained	passage	permission	lively
balance	entered	mood	action
connected	memory	oblige	fancy

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is a homonym of **seen.** Use your New Word and **seen** in sentences.

2. Write the New Word that is a contraction. Write also the two words for which it stands.

3. Write three New Words that end with the suffix **ed.** Write also the root words from which the New Words were made. Write the words again, using the suffix **ing** instead of the suffix **ed.**

4. Write **oblige, reserve,** and **receive.** Drop the final **e** from each one and add **ing.** Write the new words.

5. What change was made in the word **early** before adding the suffix **er**? Write **earlier.** Make another word by using the suffix **est** instead of **er.**

6. Find these words in your dictionary: **permission, hospital, memory, balance.** Say them softly by syllables. Write the whole words.

7. Write the New Words in which you see the little words **sick, board,** and **pass.**

8. Find the meanings of **mood, fancy,** and **action** in your dictionary. Use each word in a sentence.

9. Write the New Word ending in the suffix **ly.** Beside it write the word to which the **ly** was added.

Review Words

ninety	impossible	eighth	route
meant	favourite	ninth	stretch

Other Words to Spell

anchor	liner	lounge	mistress

24. Let's Make Sure

dessert	pilot	job	encourage
fee	coach	conversation	earlier
route	due	uniform	false
nerve	rates	omit	difficult
signal	height	baggage	impossible
model	pure	afford	intended
worry	salad	salute	precious
fare	mood	aboard	permission
fancy	clerk	eighth	passenger
butcher	duties	balance	engineer
parcels	passage	splendid	hospital
parlour	remind	tunnel	traffic
memory	steer	check	conductor
faithful	receive	complain	gasoline
platform	weight	sandwich	sickness
tourist	oblige	service	favourite
stretch	rushed	you're	hostess
lantern	purchase	freight	invention
failure	lively	action	excellent
scene	cement	serve	error
depot	ninth	expense	connected
agent	exercise	fortune	tomatoes
entered	curve	grocery	entertain
scenery	reserve	cheerful	envelope
headache	thrill	contained	message

Reviewing Your Words

1. A syllable combined with the beginning of a word to change its meaning is called a *prefix*. Thus, **im** in **impossible** is a prefix meaning "not." Write **impossible**. Then write **impure**. Use each word in a sentence.

2. Write **aboard** and **abroad**. Pronounce the words. How do they differ in spelling and pronunciation? What does each word mean? Use the words in sentences.

3. Write these words in a list: **sandwich, hostess, sickness, stretch**. Such words as these, which end in ss and **ch**, add **es** instead of **s** to make the plural. Make a second list in which you add **es** to the words given above. As you pronounce each plural form, listen to the sound of **es**.

4. Are your **n**'s and **u**'s so well made that they are always easy to read? Practise writing both of these letters. Then write **tunnel, fortune, uniform, conductor, lantern, purchase, connected**, and **failure**.

5. Write **duties** and **duty**. Remember that words of one syllable ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **es**. Write these words in a list: **grocery, memory, fancy, worry**. Then change the **y** to **i** in each word and add **es**. Write the new words in a second list opposite the first.

6. Notice the **ff** in these words: **afford, difficult, traffic.** Write a sentence using each of these words.

7. Write eight Review Words containing ss. Use any four of the words in sentences.

8. Among your Review Words find one that means the opposite of each of the following words: **discourage, later, true, easy, possible.** Write the Review Words.

9. Use your dictionary for help in pronouncing the following words correctly: **favourite**, **gasoline**, **envelope**, **memory**, **depot**. Say each word carefully. Do not omit any sounds. Write the words.

10. Divide the following words into syllables and place each accent mark correctly: **excellent**, **entertain**, **agent**, **platform**, **baggage**. Use your dictionary for help.

11. Write the following groups of words in alphabetical order:

(1) entered, expense, engineer, exercise, error.
(2) headache, lively, hospital, intended, model.
(3) rushed, remind, rates, route, reserve.
(4) uniform, tomatoes, steer, parlour, ninth.

12. The following rule will help you to spell most of the words containing **ei** and **ie**: Put **i** before **e** except after **c** or when sounded like **a**, as in **neighbour** and **weigh**. Write these Review Words: **receive**, **weight**, **freight**, **eighth**. Explain how the rule helps you to spell each one. The rule does not tell you how to spell every word containing **ei** and **ie**, however, and there are some important exceptions to it. For example, you must memorize the spelling of your Review Word **height**, since the rule does not apply to it.

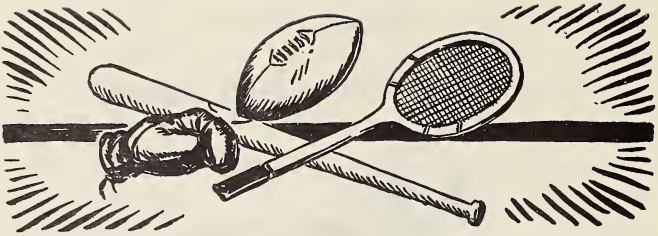
13. Write **dessert** and **desert** (**de sert'**). What does each word mean? Use each word in a sentence.

14. Write **host** and **hostess**. Notice the suffix **ess**. This suffix is used to form nouns that mean a female. For example, **poet**, **poetess**; **count**, **countess**; **lion**, **lioness**.

15. Find and write four Review Words ending in either **sion** or **tion**. Use each word in a sentence.

Unit V

Leaders in Canadian Sports



25. Canadians Love Sports

No topic is more interesting to Canadian men and boys than sports. Each week millions of words are printed and spoken to inform sports' lovers of the deeds of their heroes. Keen interest in football, baseball, and hockey is widespread. Only slightly less popular are basketball, tennis, and golf.

Hundreds of players prepare yearly to compete for honours in these sports. Paid admission to every kind of athletic contest and tournament runs into millions of dollars. Canadians promote sports and love to excel, but they insist on fair play. Although it may be easier to support a winning team, they are loyal to their local players. If a man has success in sports, the reward is usually great. He becomes a public hero.

New Words

topic	golf	contest	easier
sports	prepare	tournament	winning
inform	compete	promote	success
basketball	admission	excel	reward
tennis	athletic	insist	usually

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that mean the opposite of these words: **losing, failure, harder.**

2. Write the New Words that are the names of three different sports.

3. Find **tournament** and **contest** in your dictionary. What does each word mean? Use each one in a sentence.

4. Find these words in your dictionary: **athletic, topic, usually, admission.** Write each one in syllables and say it softly. Write the whole words.

5. Write **inform** and **insist.** Add the suffix **ing** to each word without making any other change.

6. Write **prepare, compete,** and **promote.** Add **ing** to these words, being sure to drop the final **e.**

7. Write the words **reward, excel,** and **sports.** Write sentences using these three words.

8. Make a new word by adding the suffix **ful** to **success.**

9. The word **athletic** is often mispronounced. Find it in your dictionary. How many syllables has the word? Say each one softly. Say the whole word. Now say the word **athletics.** Write sentences using **athletic** and **athletics.**

Review Words

chief	connected	hospital	oblige
taste	entered	permission	receive

Other Words to Spell

hockey	skating	rival	target

26. A Great Baseball Player

A great American pitcher, Walter Johnson, stands as a central figure in baseball. Writers describe him as a man of even temper, calm spirit, and good judgment. Always a gentleman, he was never known to object to the decision of an umpire. During his career he struck out 3494 batters in 807 games. His fast ball was thrown with terrific speed. In 1924 he won the World Series from the New York Giants.

After more than twenty years of playing in a major league, the time came for Walter, stiff of arm and joint, to separate from his mates. In part payment of the debt they owed him for his services, Walter was later called to act as manager of the club he had served so long. There was no display of envy among his mates. When the time came for him to retire, it was with regret that they saw him leave the game.

New Words

pitcher	object	league	debt
central	decision	stiff	manager
temper	umpire	joint	display
spirit	struck	separate	retire
gentleman	thrown	payment	regret

LANGUAGE ARTS
ELEMENTARY DIVISION

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that rhyme with **blown, cliff, truck,** and **point.**

2. Write **gentleman.** Now write the plural form of the word. What one letter did you change?

3. Write the little word containing a silent **b.**

4. Write **object** in syllables—**ob ject.** Place the accent on the first syllable and say the word. What does it mean? Then place the accent on the second syllable and say the word. What does it mean now? Write sentences using **ob'ject** and **ob ject'.**

5. Write **league.** Turn to your dictionary and find how it is shown there. What sound has **ea**? Which letters are silent? What famous leagues can you name?

6. Find **separate** in your dictionary and write it in syllables. Say the word softly, looking closely at each letter. Write a sentence using **separate.**

7. Write the following words in alphabetical order: **regret, decision, manager, payment, pitcher, display, retire, central.**

8. Practise writing the letter **p** correctly. Then write every New Word containing a **p.**

Review Words

sincerely	tournament	usually	athletic
material	admission	winning	easier

Other Words to Spell

batter	catcher	elbow	hint

27. The Handy Man of Sports

Many sports writers still mention Lionel Conacher as our greatest all-time athlete—a handy man of sports. They sometimes call him "The Big Train."

In football his strength made him tough enough to endure the hardest bump or bruise at any position, while his speed made him as hard to tackle as a ghost. He is noted for the high total of touchdowns that he scored as he led his team to many a championship title.

Hockey and baseball were also in the group of sports which he played well and fairly. He decided to profit by his skill and therefore became a professional in all three sports, earning a good salary in each. If the critics are not mistaken, we must grant we've never had a greater athlete.

New Words

mention	bruise	touchdowns	therefore
athlete	position	title	salary
handy	ghost	group	mistaken
strength	noted	fairly	grant
tough	total	profit	we've

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is a contraction. Now write the two words for which it stands.

2. Write the New Word that rhymes with **rough.** How are the letters **gh** sounded in these words?

3. Find the New Words that have the following small words in them: **touch, there, fair.** Write the words.

4. Seven New Words have only one syllable each. Write them on your paper in alphabetical order.

5. Find these words in your dictionary: **mistaken, noted, profit, total, position, athlete, handy.** Copy them in syllables as shown there. Write the whole words.

6. Find two New Words that end in **tion.** What sound has this syllable? Write the two words correctly.

7. Find **title** in the dictionary. What meanings are given for the word? Write sentences that illustrate two different meanings.

8. The word **salary** is a singular noun. Write it. Form the plural by changing the **y** to **i** and adding **es.**

9. You may form the possessive of **athlete** and **ghost** by adding an apostrophe and s: **athlete's, ghost's.** Use these two possessive words in sentences.

Review Words

guest	decision	league	debt
nickel	separate	spirit	manager

Other Words to Spell

tackle	referee	fumble	squeeze

28. A Famous Skater

On February 16, 1947, Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa won for Canada the women's world figure-skating championship. Since the age of seven she had forced herself to follow a rigid routine and all her relatives had encouraged her in planning for this great day.

She wore a gown of modern style, the pattern well-suited to her slight figure. Her high standard was the result of patient practice and natural ability. She never worried about the risk of a crash to the ice. The huge audience respectfully addressed its applause to her as she disappeared from the ice as calmly as if she were ending a concert programme. Her mother, with tears that would suggest joy rather than sorrow, had to rescue Barbara Ann from a throng of admirers.

New Words

forced	pattern	worried	disappeared
relatives	slight	risk	concert
planning	standard	crash	suggest
gown	patient	respectfully	sorrow
style	natural	addressed	rescue

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that rhyme with **flash**, **town**, and **flight.**

2. Write the New Word that is a plural noun.

3. Among your New Words are several having double letters, as **gg**. Find and write each one.

4. Write in alphabetical order the New Words beginning with **r.**

5. Write the New Words in which **ed** has the **t** sound.

6. Find these words in your dictionary: **standard**, **natural**, **concert**, **pattern**. Write each one in syllables. Then say each syllable softly, looking carefully at each letter. Write the whole words.

7. Write the New Word in which **y** has the sound of long **i.**

8. Find **patient** in the dictionary. Write sentences illustrating two meanings of the word.

9. Sometimes a word has two suffixes. Write **respectfully.** Drop the **ly.** What word have you? Now drop **ful** too. What word remains?

10. Write **disappeared.** Drop the prefix **dis** and write a new word.

Review Words

examinations	athlete	strength	we've
beginning	salary	ghost	fairly

Other Words to Spell

bracelet	perfume	flyer	grieve

29. A Great Hockey Player

At seventeen Syl Apps was skilled in several sports. He never took his task lightly and could be counted on to refuse to miss a practice. In 1936, when a centre ice position became vacant, the Toronto Maple Leafs were able to obtain his services. Using his natural ability, this frank, serious young man was able to polish his play. Although comparatively unknown, he won the Outstanding Rookie Award. He was never satisfied unless he could manage to do well.

He suffered little from illness, but in 1938 he was injured and so was unable to play for much of the remainder of the season. His fans longed for him to recover. Syl Apps' skill won many a victory. In his sixth year as a professional he was awarded the Lady Byng Trophy. He will always rank as one of the really great hockey players.

New Words

seventeen	obtain	unknown	remainder
task	using	satisfied	recover
refuse	frank	manage	victory
practice	serious	illness	sixth
vacant	polish	unable	rank

Working with Words

1. Write two New Words that rhyme with **tank.**

2. The prefix **un** means "not." Write two New Words beginning with **un.** What does each mean?

3. Write the New Words that mean (1) sickness; (2) an undertaking or a piece of work to be done; and (3) empty.

4. Write **obtain, recover,** and **polish.** You may add **ed** and **ing** without any change in the root words. Write the two new forms of each word.

5. Write **using** and **satisfied.** Give the rule for adding the suffix to each root word.

6. Write two New Words that are numerals. Underline a little word in each big word.

7. Write **manage** and **refuse.** Add the suffix **ed.** Then add the suffix **ing.** Write the rule for adding **ed** or **ing** to words that end in silent **e.**

8. The noun is spelled **practice,** the verb **practise.** Write sentences using each form.

9. Find **victory, remainder,** and **serious** in your dictionary. Copy them in syllables and add the accent marks. Say each word softly. Write each whole word.

Review Words

planning	style	relatives	concert
patient	suggest	respectfully	slight

Other Words to Spell

caddy	tee	solo	undertake

30. Let's Make Sure

retire	handy	rank	sports
excel	frank	noted	practice
spirit	slight	grant	struck
unknown	stiff	gown	vacant
easier	using	object	umpire
we've	refuse	manage	decision
risk	ghost	inform	pitcher
thrown	separate	profit	league
recover	joint	crash	tennis
reward	sixth	mistaken	golf
tough	topic	task	touchdowns
style	salary	manager	victory
total	usually	remainder	basketball
suggest	group	admission	tournament
debt	sorrow	position	title
polish	satisfied	concert	success
relatives	obtain	regret	compete
athletic	prepare	serious	forced
pattern	fairly	promote	disappeared
temper	patient	bruise	respectfully
illness	planning	standard	strength
contest	unable	display	worried
mention	insist	therefore	payment
natural	athlete	winning	gentleman
central	rescue	addressed	seventeen

Reviewing Your Words

1. From among your Review Words find words to fill the blanks of the following letter. Write the Review Words.

Dear Frank,

I am glad that you like **s**_____ too. The boys in our town have just formed a baseball team called The Browns. We meet for **p**_____ every afternoon at three o'clock. In the five games which I have played I have never **s**_____ out. Sometimes we play at the park, but more often on a **v**_____ lot near my home. We are learning not to argue when the **u**_____ makes a **d**_____.

Our best **p**_____ is Don Gates. He's so good that he hopes to become a big **l**_____ player some day.

A good many older boys play **t**_____. My father and uncle enjoy **g**___ most of all.

In the fall we play football. Last season the Thanksgiving game ended with three **t**_____ in our favour. That was an easy **v**_____. We play **b**_____ during the winter months. This spring we thought we would win the district **t**_____, but in the final game, the opposing team defeated us and captured the **t**____.

Write soon and tell me about your latest **s**_____ at swimming. Did you **c**_____ in the school meet?

Your cousin,

James

2. Among your Review Words find ten words of one syllable. Write them on your paper.

3. Write **disappeared.** Now drop the prefix **dis** and write **appeared.** Write **satisfied.** Then add the prefix **dis** and write **dissatisfied.** Notice that you have an **ss** when you put **dis** before a word beginning with **s.** Now write **disappointed, discouraged,** and **disobeyed.**

4. Write **winning** and **planning.** Write **win** and **plan.** Such words as these, which have only one syllable and end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, usually double the consonant before adding **ed** or **ing.** Underline the single consonant and the single vowel in each word. Other words which follow this rule are **run, beg, sit, get,** and **tag.** Write **running, begging, sitting, getting,** and **tagging.**

5. Write **usually, fairly,** and **respectfully.** The suffix **ly** was added to each root word without any change. Add **ly** to **serious, total, frank, stiff, central,** and **slight** without changing the root words. Write the words on your paper. Which words have **ll** in them?

6. Write **success.** Now write **successful, successfully, unsuccessful,** and **unsuccessfully.** Underline the prefixes and suffixes in the forms made from **success.**

7. Make new words by placing the prefix **un** before **natural, fairly, usually,** and **worried.**

8. Each of the following words contains two vowels which are written together and given a single sound: **bruise, group, remainder, obtain, disappeared, easier, fairly, serious, tough.** Say the words. Write them. In each word underline the two vowels having a single sound. Then find each word in the dictionary and write the sound of the underlined vowels after each word on your paper. For example, **bruise—o͞o.**

Unit VI

Duties of the Good Citizen

31. Knowing the Law

The good citizen knows and obeys the law. He may be called to serve on a jury and to assist the judge of his district in enforcing justice. If someone should accuse him of a crime which he did not commit, he should employ a lawyer whose opinion and ability he respects. The lawyer will defend him at trial, present proof of his innocence, and secure a verdict of not guilty. Our laws and our court system will prevent the passing of an unjust sentence to prison.

The good citizen is strict with himself. He does not fear the police, for he obeys the law in the absence or in the presence of the officer with his badge. He is not in haste to accept the sneering speech of one who criticizes our country. He neither disrespects nor breaks the law.

New Words

citizen	lawyer	sentence	officer
assist	opinion	prison	badge
judge	trial	strict	haste
district	proof	police	speech
accuse	guilty	absence	neither

Working with Words

1. Find the word **sentence** in your dictionary. How many different meanings can you find? Illustrate two meanings of **sentence** in sentences of your own.

2. Write **citizen, officer, lawyer,** and **judge.** Now add an apostrophe and s ('s) to each word to make a possessive form. Use each possessive word in a sentence.

3. How many syllables has the word **trial**? Pronounce the word carefully. Write it.

4. Write **either.** Now write the New Word in which you see the little word **either.**

5. Write **badge, haste, strict, assist,** and **prison.** Find each word in the dictionary. How is each vowel marked? Cross out each silent **e** and mark the other vowels.

6. The word **speech** is a singular form. Write it. Now add **es** to form the plural. Most words ending in **ch** add **es** instead of s to form the plural.

7. Find **opinion, absence, district, police,** and **guilty** in your dictionary. Copy the words in syllables as shown there. Write each whole word.

8. Write the New Word that rhymes with **roof.**

9. Write **accuse.** What sound has the letter **s**?

Review Words

government	vacant	serious	unknown
national	practice	satisfied	remainder

Other Words to Spell

naughty	prisoner	text	murder

32. Carrying on Business

The good citizen prepares himself to carry on some occupation or business. Trade, manufacture, and farming are all necessary to our country's prosperity. When the druggist sells you medicine or toilet articles, the grocer a bag of flour, the drygoods merchant a garment, or the hardware dealer a camping outfit, each one is performing a valuable service. The rapid exchange of goods enables our factories to continue manufacturing. Therefore the merchants who insert advertisements of their bargain sales in the daily papers are helping to keep the wheels of industry turning.

The good citizen buys wisely and practises thrift, so that on receiving his monthly bills he can pay them promptly. A loan may help him for a short time but it must always be repaid. Unless our receipts are greater than our expenses, we may soon be in serious trouble.

New Words

manufacture	hardware	factories	thrift
druggist	outfit	manufacturing	receiving
grocer	valuable	insert	monthly
merchant	rapid	bargain	loan
garment	exchange	industry	receipts

Working with Words

1. Write the words **manufacture** and **manufacturing.** What change was made in **manufacture** before adding **ing**? Instead of **ing** add the suffix **ed** to **manufacture.** Say each word softly by syllables. Then write each of the three words again.

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **moan** and **lift.**

3. Write **factories** and **industry.** Now write the singular form of the first word and the plural form of the second.

4. Write **monthly** and **rapid.** Now drop the suffix from the first word and add **ly** to the second one.

5. Pronounce the word **valuable.** Be sure to hear four syllables in it. Write the word.

6. Write **receiving** and **receipts.** Underline the part of each word that is the same. What does each word mean?

7. Find these words in the dictionary: **hardware, outfit, exchange, insert, bargain, garment.** What does each one mean? Write a sentence using each word.

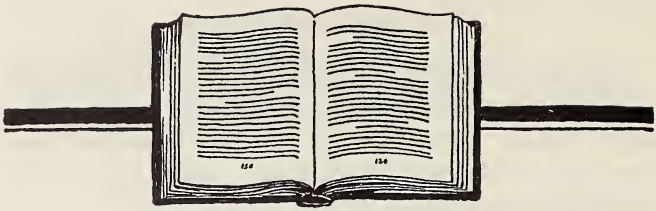
8. Write **grocer, druggist,** and **merchant.** Use each word in a sentence.

Review Words

business	neither	citizen	sentence
arithmetic	absence	strict	opinion

Other Words to Spell

lend	banker	multiply	divisor



33. Supporting Education

The good citizen is eager to support education. From the time he enters kindergarten or the primary grades, through the middle grades and grammar grades or junior high school, until he is ready to graduate from the twelfth grade, the citizen is in training. Every examination is in a sense a test of citizenship. The state is interested in preparing everyone to occupy a useful place in life. If an orphan or a poor boy or girl shows promise of success, he may be helped to finish college.

Although the school tax may seem to be a burden, most people pay it gladly. They know that our country will look in vain for good citizens among the ignorant and the selfish. Education is a finer treasure than riches or jewels.

New Words

education	graduate	occupy	burden
kindergarten	twelfth	orphan	vain
primary	training	promise	selfish
grammar	examination	college	treasure
junior	preparing	tax	jewels

Working with Words

1. Find these words in your dictionary: **education, examination, graduate, primary, kindergarten.** Copy each one in syllables and place the accent marks. Say each one, listening for every sound. Write the words.

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **wax** and **main.**

3. Write **selfish.** Write another word by placing the prefix **un** before **selfish.**

4. Find **grammar** and **junior** in the dictionary. Write sentences illustrating one meaning of each word.

5. Write the New Words that mean (1) a heavy load; (2) the numeral after eleventh; (3) a place for education beyond the high school; and (4) a child whose parents are not living.

6. Write **training** and **preparing.** Use your dictionary to find ways in which these words are alike in meaning. Now write **treasure** and **jewels.** How are these words alike in meaning? How are they different? Use the four words in sentences.

7. Write **occupy** and **promise** in syllables as shown in your dictionary. Use each word in a sentence.

Review Words

niece	receiving	valuable	bargain
nephew	receipts	manufacturing	merchant

Other Words to Spell

booklets	pearl	ivory	you'd

34. Supporting Good Government

The premier said, "You should select as mayor, councillor, or other officers, men of a type that can be trusted to make good laws and not yield to those who are corrupt. The welfare of the community is at stake in every election."

Public health and safety depend upon the men whom the voters elect. Unless his surroundings are clean, the citizen cannot be free from disease; and unless the highways and streets are kept in repair, he may meet with injury or even be the victim of a fatal accident.

The citizen should unite with others who demand worthy leadership and should defeat a weak or dishonest candidate. In the union of honest men, there is offered the best opportunity to get rid of those who are a disgrace to good government.

New Words

premier	stake	repair	demand
select	election	injury	defeat
mayor	depend	victim	union
type	elect	fatal	offered
yield	disease	unite	disgrace

Working with Words

1. Write **select, elect,** and **election.** Underline the part of each word that is the same. Use your dictionary to find how these words differ in meaning. Use each one in a sentence.

2. What does each of these words mean: **fatal, victim, disgrace?** Use each word in a sentence.

3. Write **offered.** What is the suffix? Now write **defeat, demand, depend,** and **repair.** Add **ed** to each word.

4. Write **type, yield,** and **stake.** Use your dictionary to find two different meanings for each. Illustrate two meanings of each word in sentences of your own.

5. Write **union** and **unite.** Say each word carefully.

6. Write the names of the highest officer of a province and of a city.

7. Find **injury** and **disease** in your dictionary. Write the words in syllables. Write each whole word.

8. In your notebook write the one-syllable words on one line and the two-syllable words on a second line: **victim, yield, stake, fatal, type.**

9. Write these words in alphabetical order: **defeat, disgrace, demand, disease, defend.**

Review Words

grammar	examination	primary	college
graduate	kindergarten	twelfth	junior

Other Words to Spell

ballot	drain	beggar	murmur

35. Citizens of the Sixth Grade

A sixth-grade class wanted to learn more about good citizenship. A lawyer who accepted an invitation to visit them advised them to study current events in their class in social studies. The leader of a scout troop told them about scouting.

The class decided to divide into four groups. Each group was expected to report on its work during the closing period on Fridays. One day the class made this list of Do's and Don't's for Young Citizens.

1. Make your neighbourhood a clean, attractive one. 2. Be kind to dumb animals. 3. Obey the leaders whom you appoint. 4. Be ready to forgive a person who has offended you. 5. Accept jokes on yourself with good humour. 6. Don't use coarse language. 7. Don't tease younger boys and girls. 8. Don't cheat. 9. Don't pretend to know more than you really do. 10. Don't permit gossip or false rumours to poison your mind.

New Words

invitation	divide	whom	tease
advised	expected	appoint	cheat
current	closing	forgive	pretend
social	neighbourhood*	humour*	permit
troop	dumb	coarse	poison

*Also spelled **neighborhood, humor.**

Working with Words

1. Find and write two New Words in which **ea** sounds like long **e**.

2. Write the New Word that ends in silent **b**.

3. Find the New Word that is a homonym of **course**. Use your New Word and **course** in sentences.

4. Write **closing** and **advised**. Write the word from which each was formed. Now add **ed** to **close** and **ing** to **advise**. Remember to drop the final **e**.

5. Write **divide** and **forgive**. Drop the final **e** and add **ing** to each word. Write the new words.

6. Find **neighbourhood**, **social**, and **invitation** in the dictionary. Copy them in syllables and put in the accent marks. Write each whole word.

7. Find **current** in your dictionary. Write sentences that illustrate two different meanings.

8. Write **expected.** Write the root word. Now write **appoint** and **pretend**. Add **ed** to these words.

9. Write **poison, permit,** and **pretend** in alphabetical order.

10. Write the New Word that rhymes with **loop**.

11. Pronounce **whom** and **humour**. Write each word.

Review Words

accident	disease	type	fatal
course	premier	yield	select

Other Words to Spell

rumour	banner	swear	insult

36. Let's Make Sure

tax	loan	trial	disgrace
humour	junior	rapid	sentence
yield	social	training	manufacturing
police	mayor	closing	kindergarten
druggist	accuse	fatal	neighbourhood
orphan	bargain	prison	disease
dumb	jewels	thrift	district
elect	tease	vain	factories
neither	repair	permit	examination
exchange	badge	union	invitation
grammar	insert	lawyer	premier
cheat	promise	garment	guilty
demand	whom	selfish	receiving
assist	merchant	defeat	expected
preparing	monthly	strict	select
divide	twelfth	receipts	haste
stake	appoint	occupy	manufacture
judge	unite	coarse	graduate
grocer	proof	injury	current
education	outfit	opinion	election
advised	college	hardware	citizen
depend	forgive	burden	valuable
absence	type	pretend	primary
industry	officer	victim	poison
treasure	speech	offered	troop

Reviewing Your Words

1. You have learned and used these three rules for adding s or es to words.

> 1. Most words add s to the root form without any change.
>
> 2. Words ending in **sh**, **ch**, **ss**, **x**, or **z** add **es**. For example, **bush—bushes**; **church—churches**; **hiss—hisses**; **box—boxes**; **buzz—buzzes**.
>
> 3. Words ending in a consonant and y change the y to **i** and add **es**. Words ending in a vowel and y simply add the **s**. For example, **party—parties**; **monkey—monkeys**.

Write these Review Words: **tax**, **injury**, **loan**, **burden**, **industry**, **speech**, **garment**, **district**. Add s or **es** to each one. Use the rules you have just reviewed.

2. The word **kindergarten** is really formed from two German words, **kinder**, meaning "children," and **garten**, meaning "garden." Find the meaning of **kindergarten** in your dictionary.

3. As you copy the following sentences, notice that each possessive word was formed by adding an apostrophe and **s** to one of your Review Words. Underline each possessive word and any other Review Words that you can find in the following sentences:

(1) The premier's secretary is preparing a report.
(2) Have you heard the lawyer's opinion?
(3) The mayor's kindness is well known.
(4) The citizen's training begins in the kindergarten.

4. Write these Review Words: **yield**, **neighbourhood**, **receipts**, **receiving**, **neither**. Review the rule for using **ei** and **ie** on page 62. Explain how it applies to the first four of the words. The word **neither** is one of the exceptions to the rule.

5. Write these words: **disease**, **appoint**, **treasure**, **vain**, **tease**, **bargain**, **coarse**, **poison**. Underline the double vowels in each. What sound has each double vowel?

6. Study the following sentences:

(1) The dignified old judge entered the courtroom.

(2) Everyone respects Judge Knight.

(3) Our premier is a busy man.

(4) Yesterday we heard Premier Smith make a speech.

(5) The chief officer in our city is the mayor.

(6) The city parks were developed by Mayor Reed.

Notice that the words **judge**, **premier**, and **mayor** are capitalized when they refer to one particular person. Otherwise small letters are used. As you copy the following sentences, decide whether a capital letter or a small letter is needed to fill each blank:

(1) Before a man becomes _remier, he must be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The first bond was bought by _ayor Johnson.

(3) Mountain climbing is _udge Emerson's hobby.

(4) A _ayor is chosen at the city election.

(5) The airplane was flown by _remier Kidd.

7. Find at least two different meanings for these words: **industry**, **social**, **permit**, **trial**, **vain**, **closing**, **type**. Illustrate these meanings in sentences of your own.

8. Write sentences using **practice** and **practise**.

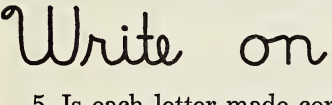
Your Handwriting

Ask yourself these questions as you judge your handwriting:

1. Do I sit in a comfortable position while I write?
2. Are my letters a good size?

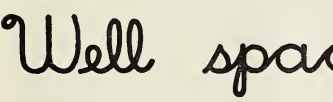
3. Are all my letters the correct height?

4. Is every letter written on the line?

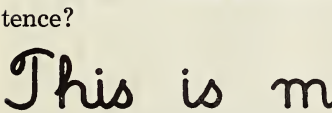


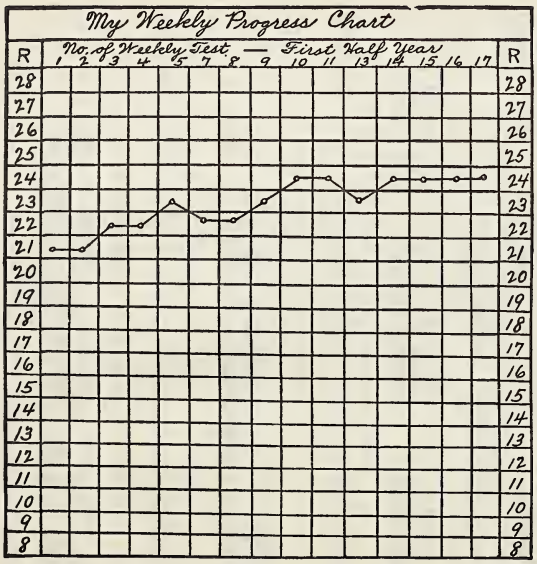
5. Is each letter made correctly?

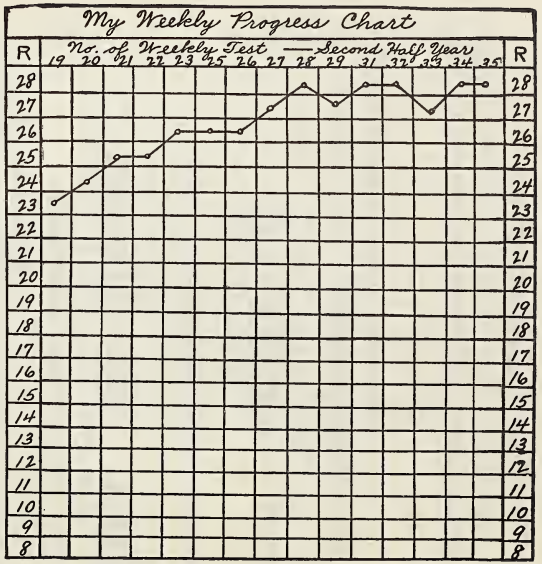
6. Are the letters and words placed the right distance apart?



7. Is my writing as good as that in the following sentence?







Directions for Graphing Your Score. In the top line of figures find the number of the weekly test — 1, 2, 3, and so on. In the line of figures to the right or left find R — the number right. Draw a circle in the square which shows the number right on each weekly test. Connect the circles with a solid line. *Watch your graph grow.* Notice that you do not graph your score during review week. Copy this graph. *Do not write in your book.*

To the Teacher

This Canadian series of spellers has been prepared with the specific purpose of making spelling interesting to learn and to teach. To that end all words to be spelled are presented in story settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The organization of the spelling programme and the learning method insure steady progress in the mastery of spelling.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Concise Oxford Dictionary have been used as the standard of spelling. Where these dictionaries give two spellings of a word, and where both of these are in use in Canada, the more frequent spelling is given in the word lists and the alternative is indicated in a note.

The Word Lists. The word lists of *My Spelling* have been selected to be of maximum value to the pupils of each grade. They have been carefully validated by checking against all available comprehensive spelling lists, after having been checked also against the pupil's school needs. A supplementary list of useful words adds richness to the list and provides for the needs of the more rapid learner.

The Unit Plan. The general plan of organization is a unit plan. Each book contains six units; and each unit consists of five weekly developmental lessons and one week of review, covering, therefore, a six weeks' period. These units are designed to correlate spelling with social studies, science, health, and the language arts. There is no isolated, unmotivated presentation of words.

The Method. The method used in the presentation and study of the words incorporates the best features of a study-test-study plan. Much emphasis is placed on the presentation of the words in the story units. This helps to concentrate the pupil's attention on the words and to arouse interest in spelling. Every spelling word appears in exactly the same form and in the same sequence in the story and in the word list. A series of exercises based on the word list is provided for each week's work. Then follow on successive days a pretest, individual study of hard words,

and a weekly final test. The pupil is given simple directions for studying the difficult words. The entire plan is clear and easy to administer.

The Study Exercises. These exercises gradually acquaint the pupil with the visual and phonetic peculiarities of words. They also help him to master the specific difficulties of words as well as the principles that govern the spelling of derived forms. Each new word is studied at least once on the exercise page following its introduction. Development of meaning and enrichment of vocabulary are constantly emphasized. The words have already been met in their natural settings. They are now studied for the purpose of amplifying and refining their meanings.

The Dictionary Programme. Beginning with the fourth grade, constant use is made of the dictionary. The dictionary programme includes systematic attention to the finding of words, to the sounds of letters and letter combinations, and to accenting and syllabication. Changes in meaning that accompany a change in accent are noted. The dictionary programme is carefully graded and practice is maintained throughout the series in such a fashion as to result in permanent learning and the establishment of good dictionary habits.

Word Study. Rich experiences in word study enable the pupil gradually to develop familiarity with the likenesses and differences in words, the common symbols for English sounds, and the principles which control word building. He learns to form plurals, to use the possessive, to interpret and use prefixes and suffixes, and to spell the variant forms derived from root words. This study develops not only the power to spell but also the habits that are essential to good spelling. It insures the acquaintance with English words and with their consistencies and inconsistencies that is part of the equipment of a good speller.

The Spelling Notebook. Additional significance is given to the spelling programme through the use of a spelling notebook. Each pupil is advised to enter in his notebook his hard words and also useful words derived from written work done in connection with other school experiences. If the

teacher wishes, the weekly spelling tests and the responses to the study exercises may also be written in this notebook. The pupil can thus provide for his individual interests and needs and keep a personal record of his progress. This tends to develop an interest in spelling, a spelling consciousness, and a spelling conscience. Without these three intangibles, spelling ability will always be unsatisfactory. There is no substitute, for example, for a sense of personal responsibility (conscience) in the making of a good speller.

Emphasis on Handwriting. *My Spelling* emphasizes the close relationship between good handwriting and good spelling. It is well known that much poor spelling is a result of the pupil's carelessness or even ignorance of letter formation. The pupil must learn to use the tool of writing as he learns to spell. Adequate emphasis is given to this problem in *My Spelling* without making the mistake of overemphasis and distortion. The pupil is given models of the alphabet, and the study exercises call his attention frequently to the problem of writing clearly and forming letters accurately.

Review Programme. A systematic review programme leads to mastery of the hard words in *My Spelling.* This plan provides first for a review of the hardest words in each list of new words on the week following their first presentation. It provides also for a review week at the end of each five-week period during which all words are again tested and reviewed. In addition, words known to be difficult are again reviewed in the later grades as an additional provision for permanence of learning.

Spelling Made Significant. *My Spelling* is unique in presenting a thoroughly validated list of important words in natural settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The words are thoroughly understood by pupils before they attempt to spell them. Natural integration of reading, discussion, speaking, and writing results in mastery of the words in meaning as well as in form. This makes learning to spell a meaningful and interesting process and restores spelling to a place of such significance that it seems important to learn to spell well.

Suggestions for Grade Six

Grade Six of *My Spelling* teaches twenty new words weekly. A total of 600 new words is presented during the year.

The directions for conducting the week's work on pages 7 to 9 should be read and discussed by the teacher and pupils, so that every child understands just what is to be done each day. The exercises called Working with Words are planned for individual study. Occasionally, however, the teacher may wish to use the exercises for group work, and throughout the year there may be a small group of slow learners who will need careful guidance as they study.

The plan for study and testing during review week is given on page 19. Exercises called Reviewing Your Words not only provide additional practice in spelling but also review important principles of word building.

The dictionary programme is carefully maintained and developed in Grade Six. Exercises in alphabetizing and in the use of guide words give skill in finding words quickly. Other exercises furnish practice in syllabication and accenting and develop and enrich word meanings. In Your Dictionary, pages 97–117, the pupils will find every word taught in Grade Six. The first definition or illustrative sentence for every word is one that fits the new word as it appears in its lesson story in *My Spelling*. Pupils will find that Your Dictionary has been especially designed to meet their needs.

The exercises in Grade Six offer varied types of practice. In addition to those which provide drill in spelling, there are others which emphasize similarities and differences in words, compound words, rhyming words, important vowel sounds, homonyms, synonyms, and possessive forms. Attention is constantly directed to the necessity for clear, legible handwriting. Systematic review and practice are given in spelling derived words which are formed by adding the most common suffixes without any change in the root words, which drop the silent *e* before adding *ed* or *ing*, or which change *y* to *i* before adding *ed*, *es*, and *ly*. The rules for doubling the final consonant and for spelling words containing *ei* and *ie* are introduced in this grade.

Your Dictionary

KEY WORDS

When you learn to spell a word, you should learn also its meaning and how to pronounce it correctly. Most dictionaries show markings over the letters of the words to tell how the words are pronounced. Some of these markings are given in the list below. They will help you to say correctly the words you are learning this year. There are other markings which you will learn later on.

ă	căn	ĭ	hĭd	ŭ	ŭs
ā	cāne	ī	hīde	ū	ūse
a	father			u	burn
		ŏ	nŏt		
ĕ	bĕt	ō	nōte	o͝o	fo͝ot
ē	bē	o	horse	o͞o	mo͞on

a board' (ă bōrd'). 1. On board; into or within a boat, train, or plane. 2. On board a boat, train, or plane. He remained *aboard* the liner.

a broad' (ă brŏd'). 1. Outside; out of doors. 2. Outside one's own country. They often travelled *abroad.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns). The state of being away.

ac cept' (ăk sĕpt'). 1. To take willingly; to receive. 2. To agree with; to believe. Children often *accept* the ideas of their parents.

ac cuse' (ă kūz'). To say that someone has done wrong.

ache (āk). 1. To feel a pain that keeps on and on. 2. A dull pain that does not stop. I had neither an *ache* nor a pain.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn). 1. Physical movement; activity. 2. Something done; an act. It was a good *action* on her part. 3. Way of moving or working. That piano has a hard *action.*

ad di'tion (ă dĭsh'ŭn). 1. Something more than; added to or increased. 2. Adding one number to another. Have you finished your *addition*? 3. Something added on; as, an *addition* to a house.

ad dressed' (ă drĕst'). 1. Spoke to. 2. Wrote a person's name and the place where he lives on a letter or package.

ad mire' (ăd mīr'). 1. To look at with wonder and pleasure. 2. To consider wonderful; to approve of highly. I *admire* her playing.

ad mis'sion (ăd mĭsh'ŭn). 1. Price paid for being allowed to enter. 2. We were allowed *admission* to the park.

ad mit' (ăd mĭt'). 1. To own as true. 2. To allow to enter. The doorkeeper refused to *admit* us. 3. To give the right of entrance to. This card will *admit* you to membership.

ad ven'ture (ăd vĕn'chūr). 1. Meeting excitement and danger. 2. A bold undertaking. The explorers told us about their *adventure* in the jungle.

ad vice' (ăd vīs'). 1. Opinion as to what ought to be done. 2. Counsel. Mother gives me good *advice.*

ad vise' (ăd vīz'). To offer an opinion worth thinking about. 2. To give advice; to tell someone what to do.

ad vised' (ăd vīzd'). See **advise.**

af ford' (ă fōrd'). 1. To be able to pay for. 2. No one can *afford* to waste time doing nothing.

a'gent (ā'jĕnt). Person who is given power to carry on business for another person or company.

a greed' (ă grēd'). Consented to act together. The boys *agreed* to wait.

al lowed' (ă loud'). 1. Permitted to have; gave. 2. Let do something. Our teacher *allowed* us to go.

al'pha bet (ăl'fă bĕt). The letters of a language.

al'to geth'er (al'tōō gĕth'er). 1. In every way; wholly. 2. On the whole. *Altogether* the party was a great success.

an'cient (ān'shĕnt). 1. Of times gone by. 2. Very old. It was an *ancient* house.

an'gels (ān'jĕlz). Spirits from heaven; messengers from God.

ap peared' (ă pērd'). 1. Came into sight. 2. Seemed; looked. The doctor *appeared* tired.

ap point' (ă point'). To choose for some office.

a ris'es (ă rīz'ĕz). Springs from.

ar ranged' (ă rānjd'). 1. Planned and carried out. 2. Set out in a certain order. We *arranged* the furniture neatly.

ar rive' (ă rīv'). To come to a place.

art'ist (ar'tĭst). 1. A person whose work shows taste and skill. 2. One who works at a fine art, such as music, sculpture, painting, and poetry.

as sem'bly (ă sĕm'blĭ). A gathering of people.

as sist' (ă sĭst'). To help.

as ton'ish (ăs tŏn'ĭsh). To surprise greatly.

ath'lete (ăth'lēt). A person trained in physical strength and skill.

ath let'ic (ăth lĕt'ĭk). 1. Having to do with sports and games. 2. Physically strong and active; as, an *athletic* girl. **Athletics.** Games and sports requiring physical strength and skill.

at tack' (ă tăk'). 1. A setting upon someone or something with blows, weapons, etc. 2. To begin fighting; as, to *attack* an enemy. 3. To speak against. The speaker was ready to *attack* our methods.

at tempt' (ă tĕmpt'). 1. An effort. 2. To try. I shall *attempt* the climb.

at tract' (ă trăkt'). 1. To draw the attention of. 2. To be pleasing to. Her face and voice *attract* me.

au'di to'ri um (aw'dĭ tō'rĭ ŭm). Room or hall where people gather to hear plays, lectures, concerts, etc.

au'tumn (aw'tŭm). Season of the year between summer and winter.

av'e nue (ăv'ĕ nū). 1. A broad street. 2. A street or passage bordered with trees. An *avenue* of maples led to the house.

av'er age (ăv'er ĭj). 1. Usual. 2. The average of 7, 9, and 11 is found by adding these three numbers and then dividing by 3. 3. Ordinary. The *average* man likes a busy life.

a void' (ă void'). To keep away from; to shun.

a wait' (ă wāt'). 1. To wait for. 2. To be ready for. We *await* a good dinner tonight.

badge (băj). A pin or ribbon worn to show that a person belongs to a certain group.

bag'gage (băg'ĭj). The boxes of clothes, trunks, and so on, which one takes on a journey.

bal'ance (băl'ăns). 1. Steadiness. 2. Scales for weighing things;

hence, putting one thing against another to see how they even up. He was weighed in the *balance* and found wanting. 3. To add up what has been spent and also what has been taken in. Every month we *balance* our books.

bar'gain (bar'gĭn). 1. Something bought or sold cheaply. 2. An agreement over the terms of buying and selling; as, to make a *bargain*. 3. To try to arrange terms that will suit both parties. They would often *bargain* for hours.

bas'ket ball' (băs'kĕt bal'). 1. A game played with a large leather ball. 2. Ball used in the game.

be neath' (bē nēth'). 1. Under; below. 2. Lower in ideals or character. The action is *beneath* him.

birth (burth). 1. Family background or descent. 2. Coming into life. March 1 was the day of his *birth*. 3. The beginning of anything.

bliz'zards (blĭz'erdz). Wild snowstorms with strong wind.

bound (bound). 1. Tied together; linked. 2. To name the countries, bodies of water, etc., which border on a place. Please *bound* Peru. 3. To leap; to jump.

bound'a ry (boun'dă rĭ). Line that gives the limit of something.

brain (brān). Nerve fibre filling the skull of man or animal, which makes him able to think.

bruise (brōōz). 1. Injury which does not break the skin. 2. To injure by a blow or fall, not breaking bones or skin. Did that pinch *bruise* your arm?

bur'den (bur'd'n). 1. Something borne with difficulty; as, heavy expense. 2. Something carried; a load. The donkey had a *burden* on his back.

butch'er (bo͝och'er). 1. Man who keeps a meat shop. 2. To kill for food. He will *butcher* a pig today.

cal'en dar (kăl'ĕn der). A table or record showing the months, weeks, and days of the year.

cam'er a (kăm'er ă). Let me take your picture with my new *camera*.

care'ful ly (kair'fo͝ol ĭ). With great care and pains.

cas'tle (kăs''l). A large stately building or group of buildings belonging to a noble, prince, or king, usually with defences.

cau'tious (kaw'shŭs). Careful.

ceil'ing (sēl'ĭng). The inside top of a room.

cel'e brate (sĕl'ĕ brāt). To give over some special time to fun of some kind. We shall *celebrate* my brother's birthday.

ce ment' (sĕ mĕnt'). 1. A substance made of clay and limestone used to make hard roads or sidewalks. 2. To join things together by some means; as, to *cement* bricks, to *cement* friendship.

cen'tral (sĕn'trăl). 1. Leading; principal. 2. At a middle point. The church is in a *central* location.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl). Small place of worship, not so large as a church.

chap'ter (chăp'ter). One of the units of a long story or book.

cheat (chēt). 1. To do things that are not honest. 2. To take something from another unfairly. The salesman tried to *cheat* me.

check (chĕk). 1. To prove true or false by comparing it with something. 2. A ticket showing the amount of a bill. Will you pay the

check? 3. To control; to stop. The doctor tried to *check* the disease. 4. To hold back or restrain. The motorman can *check* the speed of the car by putting on the brakes.

cheer'ful (chēr'fo͝ol). Pleasant; willing; bright.

choice (chois). 1. Something selected from a number of things. 2. Very nice; of highest quality; as, a *choice* steak, a *choice* ring.

cho'sen (chō'z'n). Picked out from a number of others; preferred.

cit'i zen (sĭt'ĭ zĕn). 1. A person who lives in a city or town. 2. Member of a state or nation to whom certain rights are given; as, a *citizen* of Canada.

clear'ly (klēr'lĭ). In a way that makes it plain.

clerk (klurk). 1. Person hired to sell things. 2. Person who does filing, typing, figuring, etc. in an office.

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt). A small room for clothes and household things.

clos'ing (klōz'ĭng). 1. Last. 2. Shutting; as, *closing* a door. 3. Drawing together; as, *closing* ranks.

coach (kōch). 1. Passenger car on a train. 2. Old-fashioned carriage used for travelling before the days of train or car; stagecoach. The *coach* was drawn by four white horses. 3. Person who directs some activity; as, a football *coach*, *coach* of a play.

coarse (kōrs). 1. Rude; rough; common. 2. Not fine; as, *coarse* sand.

col'lar (kŏl'er). A band worn around the neck.

col lect' (kŏ lĕkt'). 1. To gather. 2. To bring together in one place. Please *collect* the letters. 3. To ask for and get money owed to one. He will *collect* the bills on May 1.

col'lege (kŏl'ĕj). School of higher learning that follows high school.

com'fort a ble (kŭm'fert ă b'l). Giving ease and pleasure.

com mence' (kŏ mĕns'). To begin.

com pete' (kŏm pēt'). 1. To try to win. 2. To try to outdo one another. The firms *compete* for sales.

com plain' (kŏm plān'). To grumble; to find fault.

com plete' (kŏm plēt'). 1. Thorough; perfect. 2. To finish; as, *complete* a lesson. 3. All there; no part lacking. The outfit was *complete*.

con'cert (kŏn'surt). 1. A musical entertainment. 2. In union. The children sang in *concert*.

con di'tion (kŏn dĭsh'ŭn). 1. Kind. 2. State. John is in good physical *condition*. 3. A necessary thing on which something else depends. The *condition* of his acceptance was a good wage.

con duct' (kŏn dŭkt'). 1. To carry on. 2. To lead; to direct; as, *conduct* an orchestra. 3. To behave. *Conduct* yourself politely.

con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt). Behaviour.

con duc'tor (kŏn dŭk'ter). 1. Person in charge of a train, a bus, etc. 2. One who directs; as, *conductor* of an orchestra. 3. Something that acts as a channel. Water is a *conductor* of electricity.

con nect'ed (kŏ nĕkt'ĕd). 1. Joined. 2. Met. The two trains *connected* at the junction.

con'quer (kŏng'ker). To overcome by force.

con sid'er (kŏn sĭd'er). 1. To think about. 2. To be careful of. Always *consider* the feelings of others.

con tained' (kŏn tānd'). 1. Held. 2. Be evenly divided by. Four is *contained* twice in eight.

con'test (kŏn'tĕst). A tryout of skill, usually for a prize or honour.

con'ti nent (kŏn'tĭ nĕnt). One of the seven big land masses on the earth.

con tin'ue (kŏn tĭn'ū). 1. To keep on. 2. To keep up, or to keep going. *Continue* the good work.

con tin'ued (kŏn tĭn'ūd). See **continue.**

con trol' (kŏn trōl'). To rule; to use power over.

con'ver sa'tion (kŏn'ver sā'shŭn). 1. Talk. 2. Friendly exchange of ideas. We held a long *conversation.*

cop'ies (kŏp'ĭz). 1. Things made exactly like others. 2. Numbers of books, newspapers, etc. printed at the same time.

cor rect' (ko rĕkt'). 1. Right; true. 2. To change in order to make right. Try to *correct* your mistakes.

cour'age (kur'ĭj). Bravery.

court (kōrt). 1. Place where justice is dealt out in punishment of crimes. 2. Open space partly or wholly enclosed by walls or buildings. Our windows face on a *court.* 3. To pay attention to with the idea of marrying. Alfred came to *court* my sister.

crash (krăsh). 1. To fall to the earth in an airplane. 2. A very loud noise; as, a *crash* of dishes. 3. A breaking to pieces; a smash. Where did the *crash* take place?

crea'tures (krē'chūrz). Living animals, insects, birds, and people.

crew (krōō). 1. A group of people doing a piece of work. 2. Made a shrill noise like a rooster. The cock *crew.* 3. Men necessary to run a boat or train. We joined the *crew* of the *Jolly Rover.*

crown (kroun). 1. Headdress worn by a king or queen. 2. Wreath for the head; as, a *crown* of leaves. 3. Top part of; as, *crown* of a hill, *crown* of the head.

crush (krŭsh). 1. To put down; to subdue. 2. To mash into fine pieces; as, to *crush* ice, to *crush* berries. 3. Mass of people. There was a great *crush* in the hall.

cu'ri ous (kū'rĭ ŭs). 1. Anxious to know about. 2. Odd. What a *curious* fish that is!

cur'rent (kur'ĕnt). 1. Happening at the present time. 2. Movement of air, water, etc. The *current* bore us down stream. 3. Flow of electricity through a wire. Suddenly the *current* was cut off.

curve (kurv). 1. A bend in the road. 2. A line that is never straight. 3. In baseball, the track that is made by the ball when it does not follow a straight line. A good pitcher can throw a *curve.*

cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm). 1. Something usually done; habit. 2. A way of behaviour common to a particular people, time, or place. **Customs.** Taxes paid for importing goods from other countries.

dam'age (dăm'ĭj). 1. Harm done; injury. 2. To cause damage to; to harm. **Damages.** Money paid to a person for harm done. We paid *damages* for the broken fence.

debt (dĕt). Something, usually a sum of money, owed to another.

de cid'ed (dē sīd'ĕd). Made up one's mind.

de ci'sion (dē sĭzh'ŭn). Judgment given on some disputed point.

dec'o rate (dĕk'o rāt). 1. To trim; to adorn. 2. To present with a badge or medal. It was decided to *decorate* the captain for bravery.

de feat' (dē fēt'). To overcome; to gain the victory over.
de fend' (dē fĕnd'). To protect; to keep safe.
de lay' (dē lā'). 1. To linger on the way. 2. A stopping; a lingering. Come without *delay*.
de light' (dē līt'). Great pleasure.
de mand' (dē mănd'). 1. To ask for as one's due. 2. To require. This question will *demand* attention.
de ny' (dē nī'). 1. To declare not true. 2. To refuse.
de pend' (dē pĕnd'). 1. To be based on. 2. To rely on. Can we *depend* on your being there?
de'pot (dē'pō). 1. Railroad station. 2. A place where goods are stored.
de scribe' (dē skrīb'). To tell all about.
de sign' (dē zīn'). 1. The way things are arranged; pattern. 2. A plan; as, a *design* for a house. 3. Purpose; aim. It was his *design* to enter the house secretly.
de sire' (dē zīr'). 1. A strong wish. 2. To wish earnestly.
des sert' (dĭ zurt'). The sweet or fruit course at the end of a meal.
de stroy' (dē stroi'). 1. To put an end to. 2. To ruin; as, *destroy* property. 3. To kill; as, to *destroy* life.
de vel'op (dē vĕl'ŭp). 1. To unfold by degrees. 2. To grow mentally or in body. Some children *develop* rapidly. 3. To use chemicals on a film to make the pictures show. The photographer said he would *develop* the pictures tonight.
dif'fer en ces (dĭf'er ĕn sĕz). 1. Disagreements. 2. Unlikenesses.
dif'fi cult (dĭf'ĭ kŭlt). 1. Hard to carry out. 2. Hard to deal with; as, a *difficult* child.
di rect' (dĭ rĕkt'). 1. Straight. 2. To tell how to get somewhere. Please *direct* me to the post office. 3. To give orders.
di rec'tion (dĭ rĕk'shŭn). 1. The line or course upon which something is moving. 2. Instruction or command to be followed; as, to take *direction* from a leader.
dis'ap peared' (dĭs'ă pērd'). Went out of sight; was lost.
dis'ap point' (dĭs'ă point'). To fail to satisfy.
dis'ap point'ed (dĭs'ă poin'tĕd). See **disappoint.**
dis cov'er (dĭs kŭv'er). To see or to know for the first time.
dis ease' (dĭ zēz'). Sickness.
dis grace' (dĭs grās'). 1. Something that causes shame. 2. State of being disapproved of. I was in *disgrace.*
dis play' (dĭs plā'). 1. Showing. 2. To set out to attract attention. The shop will *display* the new styles.
dis pute' (dĭs pūt'). 1. To question; to deny the rightness of. 2. To argue against. 3. A quarrel; argument.
dis'tant (dĭs'tănt). Far away.
dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt). 1. Part into which a province is divided to handle courts of law. 2. Region set off for a school. 3. Region. In this *district* we have no snakes.
dis turb' (dĭs turb'). 1. To break into; to upset. 2. To cause worry. 3. To interrupt.
di vide' (dĭ vīd'). 1. To separate. 2. If you *divide* 10 by 5, you get an answer of 2. 3. To share. Let's *divide* the candy among us.
di vi'sion (dĭ vĭzh'ŭn). 1. Dividing; sharing. The robbers made a *division* of the spoils. 2. Difference.

There was a *division* of opinion. 3. Regular command of a major-general. The *division* was sent to Cuba. See also **divide.**

doubt (dout). To be unsure about; not to believe.

drawn (drawn). 1. Pulled to or from. 2. Made pictures with pen, pencil, chalk, etc. The baby had *drawn* pictures on the wall.

drug'gist (drŭg'ĭst). One who sells drugs and medicines.

due (dū). 1. Expected to arrive at a certain time. 2. Owed as a debt. The note is *due* Monday. 3. Owing to; because of. Her injury was *due* to an accident.

dumb (dŭm). Not able to speak.

du'ties (dū'tĭz). 1. Things a person should do. 2. Taxes, usually on imported goods. We paid heavy *duties* on our Italian paintings.

dy'ing (dī'ĭng). 1. Coming to an end; ceasing to be. 2. Becoming fainter; losing strength.

ea'ger (ē'ger). Anxious to do or to know something.

ea'gle (ē'g'l). A large bird with strong wings and keen sight.

ear'li er (ur'lĭ er). 1. In time gone by; at a time nearer to the beginning of anything. 2. Occurring in advance of the usual time.

ear'li est (ur'lĭ ĕst). First in time; most early.

eas'i er (ēz'ĭ er). Less hard.

eas'i ly (ēz'ĭ lĭ). Without difficulty.

east'ern (ēs'tern). From or in the east.

ed'u ca'tion (ĕd'jū kā'shŭn). 1. The process of studying and learning. 2. Knowledge and ability gained by study. He received a fine *education.*

ef fect' (ĕ fĕkt'). 1. Result. 2. State of being enforced. The law goes into *effect* next month. 3. The way something is received by the senses; impression. The music produced a favourable *effect.*

eighth (ātth). Next after seventh.

e lect' (ĕ lĕkt'). 1. To select a person for office. 2. To choose.

e lec'tion (ĕ lĕk'shŭn). The process of filling offices by voting for different candidates.

en cour'age (ĕn kur'ĭj). 1. To give confidence to. 2. To urge on. Our parents *encourage* us to save.

en'e mies (ĕn'ĕ mĭz). 1. Those who are against others; foes. 2. Not friends. He had few *enemies.* 3. Countries fighting each other.

en'e my (ĕn'ĕ mĭ). See **enemies.**

en'gi neer' (ĕn'jĭ nēr'). 1. Person who runs trains. 2. Builder of bridges, roads, mines, etc. My uncle is a construction *engineer.*

en joy'ing (ĕn joi'ĭng). Taking pleasure in.

en'tered (ĕn'terd). 1. Went into. 2. Wrote down. The salesman *entered* the sales in a book.

en'ter tain' (ĕn'ter tān'). 1. To amuse. 2. To have as a guest.

en tire' (ĕn tīr'). Whole.

en'trance (ĕn'trăns). A place for entering; a door.

en've lope (ĕn'vĕ lōp). A folded and gummed paper enclosing a letter.

e'qual (ē'kwăl). 1. The same as. 2. Having enough ability and strength. She was *equal* to the task.

e rect' (ē rĕkt'). 1. To build; put up. 2. Straight. Stand *erect.*

er'ror (ĕr'er). Mistake.

es pe'cial ly (ĕs pĕsh'ăl ĭ). Unusually; particularly.

e vent' (ē vĕnt'). Happening.

ex act' (ĕg zăkt'). Accurate; correct; perfect.
ex act'ly (ĕg zăkt'lĭ). The same; in an exact manner.
ex am'i na'tion (ĕg zăm'ĭ nā'shŭn). Test.
ex cel' (ĕk sĕl'). To outdo others.
ex'cel lent (ĕk'sĕ lĕnt). Very good.
ex change' (ĕks chānj'). 1. Changing one thing for another. 2. To give one thing and take another. I shall *exchange* my skis for skates.
ex cite' (ĕk sīt'). To stir; to arouse; to cause strong feeling.
ex'er cise (ĕk'ser sīz). 1. To use; to exert. 2. Work given for practice; as, an *exercise* in music, a gymnastic *exercise*.
ex hib'it (ĕg zĭb'ĭt). 1. Things shown to the public. 2. To show; as, to *exhibit* courage.
ex pect'ed (ĕks pĕkt'ĕd). 1. Was supposed to. 2. Looked for. We *expected* good results.
ex pense' (ĕks pĕns'). Cost.
ex plained' (ĕks plānd'). Told the reasons for; made clear.

fac'to ries (făk'to rĭz). Buildings where things are made, usually by machines.
fail'ure (fāl'ūr). 1. Omitting something; leaving something undone. 2. Not a success. The man was a *failure* in business.
faint (fānt). 1. Weak; dim. 2. To feel weak and dizzy; as, to feel *faint*. 3. To become unconscious. I have never known her to *faint*.
fair'ly (fair'lĭ). 1. Moderately; rather. 2. Justly. The umpire decided *fairly*.
faith (fāth). Trust; belief without proof; belief in God. 2. True to one's duty or belief.
faith'ful (fāth'fo͝ol). Steady; worthy of trust.
false (fawls). 1. Not loyal. 2. Not true or real; as, a *false* statement, *false* hair. 3. Dishonest.
fa'mous (fā'mŭs). Well known.
fan'cy (făn'sĭ). 1. Taste; liking. 2. Imaginary idea. He had many a strange *fancy*. 3. To be attracted to; to like; as, to take a *fancy* to. Did you take a *fancy* to that old house?
fare (fair). Money paid for travelling.
fash'ion (făsh'ŭn). 1. Having the manners and customs of people in polite, well-dressed society. 2. Style. Women like to be dressed in *fashion*. 3. To give shape to, or form. Ann can *fashion* a belt from strips of leather.
fa'tal (fā'tăl). Bringing to ruin; ending in death.
fa'vour ite (fā'ver ĭt). 1. A person liked better than others. 2. Best-liked. Red is my *favourite* colour.
fee (fē). Payment for some service; as, doctor's *fee*, lawyer's *fee*.
fee'ble (fē'b'l). 1. Weak; not strong. 2. Not bringing results. That was a *feeble* attempt.
fe'male (fē'māl). 1. A bird, animal, etc. of the same sex as a girl or woman. 2. A girl or woman.
fierce (fērs). 1. Furious. 2. Wild; savage; as, a *fierce* tiger.
film (fĭlm). 1. Roll or sheet covered with a coating changed by light, used to take pictures. 2. Thin coating; as, a *film* of oil. 3. To make a moving picture of; as, to *film* a story.
fi'nal ly (fī'năl ĭ). At last.
flash (flăsh). 1. A sudden blaze of light. 2. To come and go as quickly as a *flash* of light. 3. To

break quickly into flame; to flare or to give a bright light for a moment.

fla'vour (flā'ver). Taste.

force (fōrs). 1. To make a person do something against his will. 2. Power; strength.

forced (fōrst). See **force.**

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn). Of another country than one's own.

fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'). The part of the day before noon.

for ev'er (for ĕv'er). 1. For always. 2. At all times. The boy was *forever* coming in late.

for give' (for gĭv'). To pardon; to hold no hard feelings.

for got'ten (for gŏt''n). Not remembered; gone from the mind.

for'mer (for'mer). 1. Past; coming before. 2. Of two things, the one taking place earlier. I like this school better than my *former* one.

for'tune (for'chūn). 1. Luck. 2. What happens to a person. His *fortune* was to be always short of money. 3. Riches; as, to inherit a *fortune.*

foun'tain (foun'tĭn). Stream of water springing into the air (also the pipes and basin connected with it).

frank (frăngk). 1. Open; not hidden. 2. Speaking out one's thoughts; as, a *frank* person.

free'dom (frē'dŭm). Being free to do what one wishes; liberty.

freight (frāt). 1. A train that carries goods only. 2. Goods shipped on a freight train. 3. Money paid for shipping goods.

fright'en (frīt''n). To fill with fear; to scare.

ful'ly (fo͝ol'ĭ). Completely; entirely.

fund (fŭnd). 1. A supply. 2. A sum of money set aside for carrying on special projects.

fu'ner al (fū'ner ăl). Service at the burial or burning of the dead.

fur'nish (fur'nĭsh). 1. To give; to provide. 2. To supply what is needed in a room or house. We shall *furnish* the room in blue.

fu'ture (fū'chūr). 1. The time ahead. 2. Form of a verb expressing time ahead. I *shall go* is the *future* tense of the verb *go.*

gal'ler y (găl'er ĭ). 1. A room or building used for displaying works of art. 2. Top balcony in a theatre.

gar'ment (gar'mĕnt). A piece of clothing.

gas'o line (găs'ō lēn). A liquid which as it burns provides power to run engines; a fuel.

geese (gēs). Water birds like ducks. (Plural of **goose.**)

gen'er al ly (jĕn'er ăl ĭ). 1. Usually. 2. In a general sense. *Generally* speaking, his products are good.

gen'tle man (jĕn't'l măn). 1. A man who is well bred, well educated, and of a good position in society. 2. A man who is well born. In the old days there was a great difference between a yeoman and a *gentleman.*

gen'tle men (jĕn't'l mĕn). See **gentleman.**

ghost (gōst). Spirit of a dead person appearing in shadowy human form.

glad'ly (glăd'lĭ). Willingly; with pleasure.

globe (glōb). 1. The earth. 2. Something round like a ball. The ice cream was in the shape of a *globe.*

gloom'y (glo͞om'ĭ). 1. Dark. 2. Sad; downcast. Her face was *gloomy.*

golf (gŏlf). A game played on a grass course with a small hard ball and sticks called clubs.

gown (goun). 1. Dress. I wore a yellow *gown* to the dance. 2. Robe worn at night; nightgown.
grad'u ate (grăd'jū āt). To finish a given course in school and receive a diploma or paper saying that this is so.
gram'mar (grăm'er). The study of words and their use in sentences.
grammar grades. School grades between the primary and high school.
grant (grănt). 1. To admit; to agree to. 2. To give. He will *grant* us the right.
great'ly (grāt'lĭ). Very much.
gro'cer (grō'ser). Man who keeps a store where groceries are sold.
gro'cer y (grō'ser ĭ). Shop where foods are sold.
group (grōōp). Number of people or things.
growth (grōth). 1. Size to which a thing usually grows. 2. Something growing; as, a *growth* of hemlocks. 3. Amount grown. The man had three days' *growth* of beard.
guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ). 1. Having done wrong. 2. Blamable for something; as, a *guilty* person.

han'dled (hăn'd'ld). 1. Touched. 2. Dealt or traded in. Walters *handled* drygoods and hardware.
hand'y (hăn'dĭ). 1. Skilful. Our hired man is *handy* about carpentering. 2. Near at hand; convenient. The church is *handy* to the village.
handy man. One useful in many kinds of odd jobs.
har'bour (har'ber). A protected piece of calm water, safe for ships to anchor in.
hard'ware' (hard'wair'). Articles made of metal, as nails, locks, tools.
haste (hāst). Hurry.
head'ache' (hĕd'āk'). A pain in the head.
heav'ens (hĕv'ĕnz). 1. The skies. 2. Place where the angels are.
height (hīt). 1. Tallness. 2. Distance upward. The *height* of the tree was 50 feet. 3. The highest degree; the extreme. To go would be the *height* of foolishness.
ho'ly (hō'lĭ). 1. Very good; pure. 2. Sacred; as, the *holy* relics.
hor'ri ble (hor'ĭ b'l). Frightful; terrible.
hos'pi tal (hŏs'pĭt ăl). Place where sick people are treated.
host'ess (hōs'tĕs). 1. The woman who looks after passengers in an airplane. 2. Woman or girl who entertains another as guest. My *hostess* was charming.
how ev'er (hou ĕv'er). 1. Nevertheless; for all that. 2. In whatever manner. We are always blamed *however* we behave.
huge (hūj). Very large.
hu'mour (hū'mer). 1. Temper; mood. 2. Sense of fun; wit. The *humour* in these stories makes us laugh.
hun'ger (hŭng'ger). Painful desire for food.
hur'ried (hur'ĭd). Moved quickly; moved with great speed.
hymns (hĭmz). Songs of praise to God.

I'd (īd). Contraction for *I had.*
i de'a (ī dē'a). 1. Belief; an opinion held in mind. 2. The meaning, plan, or purpose of something.
ill'ness (ĭl'nĕs). Sickness.
im ag'ine (ĭ măj'ĭn). To picture in one's mind; to form an idea of.
im pos'si ble (ĭm pŏs'ĭ b'l). Not able to be done; not possible.

in clude' (ĭn klo͞od'). To contain.
in creased' (ĭn krēst'). Grew larger.
in'dus try (ĭn'dŭs trĭ). 1. Business in general. 2. Some special branch of trade or manufacture; as, the steel *industry*.
in form' (ĭn form'). To tell; to give knowledge.
in'for ma'tion (ĭn'for mā'shŭn). Facts gained by studying, observing, reading, etc.
in'jure (ĭn'jer). To hurt; to harm.
in'jur y (ĭn'jer ĭ). Harm done to some person or object.
in sert' (ĭn surt'). To put in or into.
in sist' (ĭn sĭst'). To demand firmly and refuse to give way.
in spect' (ĭn spĕkt'). To look carefully at; to examine.
in tend'ed (ĭn tĕn'dĕd). Meant; planned.
in'ter est ed (ĭn'ter ĕs tĕd). Having the attention aroused or excited.
in vent' (ĭn vĕnt'). To think of or to make something new.
in ven'tion (ĭn vĕn'shŭn). Something made for the first time.
in'vi ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ tā'shŭn). Asking someone to go somewhere or to do something (generally agreeable).
it self' (ĭt sĕlf'). A strong form of *it*; used to strengthen a statement.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs). 1. Careful; watchful. 2. Fearful that someone will prefer another to you. Robert was *jealous* of his baby brother.
jew'els (jo͞o'ĕlz). 1. Precious stones; gems. 2. Valuable ornaments set with gems.
job (jŏb). 1. Task. 2. Piece of work done for pay.
joint (joint). Part of body where two bones are joined.
judge (jŭj). 1. Officer chosen to hear and decide cases in court. 2. Person chosen to decide who wins in a contest. 3. Someone who knows the value of certain things. He is a fine *judge* of jewels.
jun'ior (jo͞on'yer). Lower in rank, or younger; as, *junior* officers or *junior* members of a firm.
junior high school. A school consisting of grades seven, eight, and nine.
jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs). 1. Fairness. 2. Judge; as, a *justice* of the peace.

keen (kēn). 1. Sharp. 2. Cutting; cold; as, a *keen* wind.
kin'der gar'ten (kĭn'der gar't'n). School for children under the first grade.
knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj). What has been learned by study and living.

lan'tern (lăn'tern). Case which protects a light from wind and rain.
lat'ter (lăt'er). 1. The second mentioned of two things. 2. Later; as, the *latter* part of the afternoon.
law'yer (law'yer). One who has studied law and practises it.
league (lēg). Union of persons, groups, or countries for some purpose.
length (lĕngth). 1. Longness; as, the *length* of a road. 2. Piece of something of a certain length; as, a *length* of pipe. **At length**. At last.
lib'er ty (lĭb'er tĭ). 1. The rights of a person in a free country. 2. Freedom; the right to do as one pleases. 3. Too much boldness or freedom.
light'ning (līt'nĭng). Bright flash of electricity coming from a cloud.
like'ly (līk'lĭ). 1. Probable. 2. Expected to happen. It is *likely* to rain tonight.

lit'er a ture (lĭt'er ă chūr). The best writings of a time or country.

live'ly (līv'lĭ). 1. Full of action. 2. Always in motion; as, a *lively* child. 3. Quick; fast; as, a *lively* tune.

loan (lōn). Lending of money.

lo'cal (lō'kăl). 1. Near at hand. 2. Having to do with a small place or region; as, *local* politics.

lo cat'ed (lō kāt'ĕd). 1. Situated in a place. 2. Found. The doctor *located* the trouble. 3. Placed. They *located* the house on a hill.

lodge (lŏj). 1. Den of an animal. 2. A house. 3. Branch of a secret society. 4. To stay in a place. We saw the needle *lodge* in a crack.

loy'al (loi'ăl). Faithful; true.

man'age (măn'ĭj). To direct; to control.

man'ag er (măn'ĭj er). One who directs or controls a business.

man'u fac'ture (măn'ū făk'chūr). 1. Business of making something. 2. To make or produce something.

man'u fac'tur ing (măn'ū făk'chūr-ĭng). 1. Making or producing something. 2. The business of making or producing something.

mar'ried (măr'ĭd). See **marry**.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ). To become husband and wife.

mass (măs). 1. Great quantity of anything; lump. 2. Quantity of anything that clings together. The gold melted into a *mass*.

may'or (mā'er). Person at the head of a city.

meas'ure (mĕzh'er). 1. To find out the size, weight, or extent of anything; to count. 2. An instrument used to *measure*; something used to find out how much is contained; as, a quart *measure*. 3. Extent; degree. The *measure* of our success is unknown.

med'al (mĕd''l). A piece of metal like a coin with figures and printing on it. He was given a *medal* for his bravery.

med'i cine (mĕd'ĭ sĭn). 1. Science of healing disease. 2. Something taken to cure or relieve sickness.

mem'o ry (mĕm'ō rĭ). 1. Power of remembering. 2. Thing remembered. **In memory of.** Reminding one of. This present is *in memory of* our happy summer.

men'tion (mĕn'shŭn). 1. To speak of. 2. To speak of a thing by name. Did he *mention* any special girl?

mer'chant (mur'chănt). 1. Person who buys and sells. 2. Used in trade; as, a *merchant* ship.

mere'ly (mēr'lĭ). 1. Only. 2. Simply, and nothing more; as, *merely* a child.

mes'sage (mĕs'ĭj). Notice sent from one person to another.

met'al (mĕt''l). A substance such as gold, silver, copper, bronze, etc.

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd). A way of doing something.

mid'night' (mĭd'nīt'). 12 o'clock at night.

mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn). Ten hundred thousand; a thousand thousand.

min'is ter (mĭn'ĭs ter). 1. One who preaches the gospel; the pastor of a church. 2. A person representing his country in another country; as, our *minister* to Norway.

mis tak'en (mĭs tāk'ĕn). Wrong in opinions or actions.

mod'el (mŏd''l). 1. Thing or person so good as to be copied. 2. To shape out; as, to *model* in clay. 3. Small copy; as, a *model* train.

month'ly (mŭnth'lĭ). 1. Coming once a month. 2. Something that appears once a month. That is a *monthly* magazine.

mood (mo͞od). State of mind and feelings at a certain time.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn). 1. Movement; changing place or position. 2. To make signs. Did you see me *motion*? 3. Idea suggested in a meeting. We voted on the *motion*.

mount (mount). 1. To arrange on a background. 2. To get up on; as, to *mount* a horse. 3. To climb; as, to *mount* the stairs.

move'ment (mo͞ov'mĕnt). 1. The act of moving. 2. A series of acts moving toward a great purpose; as, the westward *movement*.

mu se'um (mū zē'ŭm). Building where collections of interest are shown to the public.

nat'u ral (nă'cher ăl). 1. From birth; inborn. 2. As nature intended. 3. Real; not artificial; as, a *natural* curl.

nec'es sar'y (nĕs'ĕ sĕr'ĭ). Needed.

neg lect' (nĕg lĕkt'). 1. To fail to see. 2. To fail to care for or to pay attention to. Don't *neglect* your pets.

neigh'bour hood (nā'ber ho͝od). Place or region near a person.

nei'ther (nē'ther). 1. Not either. 2. Not the one or the other. *Neither* came. 3. Nor yet. They sow not; *neither* do they reap.

nerve (nurv). 1. Strength of mind; courage; power. 2. A fibre which connects a part of the body with the brain; as, a *nerve* in a tooth.

ninth (nīnth). Next after the eighth.

north'ern (nor'thern). Toward the north.

not'ed (nōt'ĕd). Famous; celebrated.

no'ticed (nō'tĭst). Saw; observed.

ob ject' (ŏb jĕkt'). To argue against; to oppose.

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt). 1. A thing that can be felt or seen. What is that small *object*? 2. Purpose. At last he has obtained his *object*.

o blige' (ō blīj'). 1. To do a favour to. 2. To compel; to force. His mother will *oblige* him to go.

ob tain' (ŏb tān'). To get; to gain.

oc'cu py (ŏk'ū pī). 1. To fill. 2. To live in; as, to *occupy* a house. 3. To use. Jim likes to *occupy* his time in whittling.

of'fered (ŏf'erd). 1. Presented. 2. Proposed; as, *offered* a suggestion. 3. Made an offer to pay or give. My father *offered* five dollars.

of'fi cer (ŏf'ĭ ser). 1. A policeman. 2. A person who holds rank above a private in the army. 3. A person who holds office in a company. The vice-president was the only *officer* present at the meeting.

o mit' (ō mĭt'). To leave out.

o mit'ted (ō mĭt'ĕd). See **omit.**

o'pened (ō'pĕnd). 1. Not shut. 2. Unfastened; unrolled. He *opened* the bundle. 3. Started; began. School *opened* last week.

o pin'ion (ō pĭn'yŭn). 1. Judgment. 2. A belief; a personal view of something. This is my *opinion*.

op'po site (ŏp'ō zĭt). 1. Facing; position across from. 2. Entirely different. Yes is the *opposite* of No.

or'gan (or'găn). 1. A musical instrument with keys and pipes. 2. Part of an animal or plant designed to do certain things. The liver is an *organ* of the body.

or'na ment (or'nă mĕnt). Something that adorns and makes pretty.
or'phan (or'făn). A child whose parents are dead.
our selves' (our sĕlvz'). Stronger form of *us*. We *ourselves* will go.
out'fit (out'fĭt). All the things needed for some special purpose.

par'a graph (păr'ă grăf). A group of sentences that belong together because of keeping to one subject.
par'cels (par'sĕlz). Bundles; boxes; packages.
par'lour (par'ler). Room in which guests are entertained.
parlour car. Railroad car of better than ordinary type, with single chairs, on which an extra fare is charged.
pas'sage (păs'ĭj). 1. Right to make a trip by water; a ticket. 2. Hall; way to pass through. 3. Part of a book or speech; as, a *passage* of scripture.
pas'sen ger (păs'ĕn jer). Person who travels by train, bus, or airplane.
pa'tience (pā'shĕns). The ability to wait calmly.
pa'tient (pā'shĕnt). 1. Able to bear things without complaint and to wait calmly. 2. Person under the care of a doctor.
pat'tern (păt'ern). 1. The way a dress is cut. 2. Something used as a model. He copied the *pattern*. 3. Figures or designs on fabric, paper, etc.
pay'ment (pā'mĕnt). 1. Act of paying. 2. Money given for something. Can you make a *payment* next week?
pe'ri od (pēr'ĭ ŭd). 1. A portion of time. 2. The dot that marks the end of a sentence. 3. A length of time marked by some event; as, the colonial *period* of history.
per mis'sion (per mĭsh'ŭn). Leave; consent.
per mit' (per mĭt'). To allow something to happen.
per'mit (pur'mĭt). A written order allowing a person to do something. We had a *permit* to go on the ship.
pi'lot (pī'lŭt). Person who flies a plane or steers a ship.
pitch'er (pĭch'er). 1. The player on a baseball team who throws the ball for the batter to hit. 2. Container with a handle, used for pouring out liquids.
plan'ning (plăn'ĭng). 1. Thinking up ways to do something. 2. Making a design for; as, *planning* a house.
plat'form' (plăt'form'). 1. A raised level surface. 2. Beliefs of a party. Our *platform* was stated in the papers.
pledge (plĕj). 1. To promise. 2. Something given another to show that a promise will be fulfilled. He gave me a ring as *pledge*.
po'et (pō'ĕt). Person who writes poetry.
po'et ry (pō'ĕt rĭ). Expressing high and beautiful thoughts in verse.
poi'son (poi'z'n). 1. To fill with low and evil thoughts; to have a bad influence on. 2. Harmful substance which, if taken into the body, can kill a person.
po lice' (pō lēs'). 1. Men chosen by a town or city government to keep order, make arrests, and prevent crime. 2. To keep in order. Three officers will *police* the streets.
pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh). 1. To work over until perfect. 2. To make shiny; as, to *polish* shoes.

pop'u la'tion (pŏp'ū lā'shŭn). The people in a place.

po si'tion (pō zĭsh'ŭn). 1. Place to which one is assigned in work or in a game. 2. Place. We were in a good *position* to see the game. 3. Bearing of the body; as, an erect *position*.

pos'si bly (pŏs'ĭ blĭ). Perhaps.

post'al (pōs'tăl). 1. Having to do with the mail service; as, *postal* authorities.

prac'tice (prăk'tĭs). 1. The doing of something over and over to learn to do it well. 2. Usual way. He follows the common *practice*.

prac'tise (prăk'tĭs). 1. To do something over and over in order to learn to do it well. 2. To take up a lifework; as, to *practise* law.

prayer (prair). 1. An appeal or offering to God. 2. The form of words used in praying.

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs). Of great value.

pre fer' (prē fur'). To like better; to choose.

pre'mi er (prē'mĭ er). 1. The first minister of a province; as, *premier* of Ontario. 2. Of the first rank; as, the *premier* place.

pre pare' (prē pair'). 1. To get ready. 2. To make something. My aunt will *prepare* a mutton stew.

pre par'ing (prē pair'ĭng). See **prepare**.

pre tend' (prē tĕnd'). To make believe.

pre vent' (prē vĕnt'). To stop; to keep something from happening.

pri'ma ry (prī'mĕr ĭ). 1. First in order, preparing for something higher. 2. Chief; most important.

prin'ci pal (prĭn'sĭ păl). 1. The person in charge of a school. 2. Chief; most important.

pris'on (prĭz''n). A place where one who breaks the law is confined.

prob'a bly (prŏb'ă blĭ). Very likely.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt). 1. Something gained. 2. To benefit; to gain. I hope you will *profit* by your trip.

prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs). 1. Advancement to a better position; getting ahead. 2. Moving forward.

pro gress' (prō grĕs'). 1. To move forward; to proceed. 2. To make progress; to develop to a higher state.

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs). 1. Reason for expecting success ahead. 2. Written or spoken word which binds a person to do something.

pro mote' (prō mōt'). 1. To support; to help on. 2. To help the growth of; as, to *promote* friendship. 3. To advance from one grade to another; as, to *promote* pupils.

proof (prōōf). Evidence to show that something is true.

pur'chase (pur'chĭs). 1. To buy. 2. That which is bought. Mother was well satisfied with my *purchase*.

pure (pūr). 1. Free from dirt or germs. 2. Without sin or evil; as, *pure* in heart. 3. Without mistakes. He speaks *pure* English. 4. Not mixed with other things.

pur'pose (pur'pŭs). Aim; what one intends to achieve. **On purpose.** Not by accident. He came later *on purpose*.

puz'zle (pŭz''l). 1. A hard thing to explain. 2. Hard work done for fun. I like to do a difficult crossword *puzzle*. 3. To be perplexed over. Even George had to *puzzle* over the meaning of the word.

rank (răngk). 1. Position; class. 2. Row; as, a *rank* of soldiers.

3. Strong; offensive. The fish had a *rank* odour.

rap'id (răp'ĭd). Very quick. **Rapids.** Part of a stream where the water runs very fast.

rap'id ly (răp'ĭd lĭ). See **rapid.**

rare (rair). 1. Not taking place often. 2. Unusual; as, a *rare* shell. 3. Not well cooked; as, *rare* meat. 4. Thin; as, *rare* atmosphere.

rates (rāts). 1. Fixed prices. 2. Amounts measured by special standards. The *rates* of speed differ in different countries.

re ceipts' (rē sēts'). 1. Money taken in or received. 2. Signed papers showing that money has been received. 3. Directions for cooking something; recipes.

re ceive' (rē sēv'). 1. To greet. 2. To acquire; to take. Did you *receive* an invitation? 3. To get. I shall *receive* a dollar for my work. 4. To take into one's house. We *receive* on Thursdays.

re ceiv'ing (rē sēv'ĭng). Getting; obtaining. See also **receive.**

re'cent ly (rē'sĕnt lĭ). Lately.

re cord' (rē kord'). To put down in order to preserve. Won't you *record* your experiences in writing?

rec'ord (rĕk'erd). 1. Something pictured or written to preserve the account of a happening. 2. Disk or cylinder used on a phonograph. 3. The best that has been done. John holds the *record* for jumping.

re cov'er (rē kŭv'er). 1. To get well. 2. To get back; as, *recover* a lost dog.

re fuse' (rē fūz'). To say No to.

ref'use (rĕf'ūs). Rubbish; waste.

re gard' (rē gard'). 1. To consider; think of. 2. To look at. The cat appeared to *regard* me steadily. 3. To pay attention to; to respect. Always *regard* the feelings of others.

re gret' (rē grĕt'). 1. Sorrow. 2. To be sorry for. I *regret* my harsh words. **Regrets.** Not accepting an invitation; as, to send *regrets.*

reg'u lar (rĕg'ū ler). 1. Occurring again and again at the same time. 2. Usual. Take the *regular* path. 3. Orderly; as, *regular* habits.

re la'tion (rē lā'shŭn). 1. Connection. There was no *relation* between the storm and the accident. 2. Connection by family or marriage. She is his nearest *relation.*

rel'a tives (rĕl'ă tĭvz). People related to one; as, father, mother, aunt, cousin, etc.

re lief' (rē lēf'). 1. The lessening of some burden. 2. That which gives aid or comfort. 3. Design that stands out from a background; as, a *relief* map.

re li'gion (rē lĭj'ŭn). 1. Way of faith. 2. Belief in God or gods.

re main'der (rē mān'der). 1. What is left; the rest. 2. *In subtraction:* Taking 6 from 11 leaves a *remainder* of 5. 3. *In division:* 4 goes into 6 once, leaving a *remainder* of 2.

re mind' (rē mīnd'). To make one remember.

re move' (rē mōōv'). 1. To take out or away. 2. To get rid of. Let's *remove* the cause of the trouble. 3. To move to a new place. They propose to *remove* the church to another location.

re pair' (rē pair'). 1. Good working condition. 2. To put into running order; to fix; as, to *repair* clocks.

re peat' (rē pēt'). 1. To do over again. 2. To say over again. Please

repeat the first verse. 3. To say after another. *Repeat* what I say.

re quest' (rē kwĕst'). 1. That which is asked for; an entreaty. 2. To ask for; as, to *request* a favour.

re quire' (rē kwīr'). 1. To need. 2. To demand. I *require* instant obedience.

res'cue (rĕs'kū). To save from danger.

re serve' (rē zurv'). To set aside for future use.

re spect'ful ly (rĕ spĕkt'fo͝ol ĭ). With politeness and esteem.

re tire' (rē tīr'). 1. To withdraw from active life. 2. To go to bed.

re ward' (rē word'). 1. Return for doing something. 2. To give something in return for a service. I shall *reward* the finder. 3. Martha won the *reward* for excellence in spelling last year.

risk (rĭsk). 1. Chance of harm happening to one; danger. 2. To take a chance of harm or loss. He was willing to *risk* his life for the girl.

route (ro͞ot). The way to be travelled; road.

roy'al (roi'ăl). Of kings and queens or their families.

rushed (rŭsht). 1. Sent with great speed and haste. 2. Moved very rapidly. The truck *rushed* past us.

safe'ly (sāf'lĭ). In a safe way; free from harm or danger.

sal'ad (săl'ăd). Cold vegetables, greens, meat, or fruit served with a dressing.

sal'a ry (săl'ă rĭ). Fixed payment given at certain regular times for services.

sa lute' (să lūt'). 1. To honour in some formal way. 2. Special position of the hand, rifle, sword, etc. when a superior officer is met. 3. To honour by a discharge of cannon, dipping of colours, etc.

sam'ple (săm'p'l). A small part which shows what the whole is like.

sand'wich (sănd'wĭch). Two slices of bread put together with a filling of meat, cheese, or jelly, etc.

sat'in (săt'ĭn). A silk fabric, very smooth and glossy.

sat'is fied (săt'ĭs fīd). 1. Suited; contented. 2. Fulfilled. He *satisfied* his desire to travel.

sat'is fy (săt'ĭs fī). To please. See also **satisfied.**

sav'age (săv'ĭj). Strong; fierce; violent. 2. Cruel; dangerous; as, a *savage* dog. 3. Human being living like an animal. The *savage* watched the visitors with fear.

scene (sēn). 1. Action going on in one's view. 2. Part of an act of a play; as, the second *scene.* 3. Place where something occurs. This was the *scene* of a battle.

scen'er y (sēn'er ĭ). 1. Attractive view of the out of doors. 2. Painted hangings in a play. 3. General look of a place. The *scenery* was dull and uninviting.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns). 1. Knowledge about a subject arranged in an orderly system. 2. Any department of knowledge arranged in a system; as, the *science* of astronomy.

scrap (skrăp). 1. Small piece. 2. Food and other things thrown away as useless.

sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn). 1. Apart. 2. Region; as, the Blue Hill *section.* 3. Something cut straight through; as, cross *section* of an orange.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm). Not often; rarely.

se lect' (sĕ lĕkt'). To choose.

self'ish (sĕl'fĭsh). Thinking only of oneself, never of others.

sense (sĕns). 1. To feel the nearness of. 2. Meaning. There is no *sense* in that idea. 3. One of the five senses—hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns). 1. Decision in regard to punishment for a criminal. 2. Group of words expressing a complete thought. 3. To determine a punishment for; as, to *sentence* a prisoner.

sep'a rate (sĕp'ă rāt). 1. To go away from. 2. To divide. We'll *separate* the candy into three parts.

sep'a rate (sĕp'ă rĭt). Not connected. We had *separate* cabins.

se'ri ous (sēr'ĭ ŭs). 1. Grave; thoughtful. 2. Important; as, a *serious* problem. 3. Dangerous; as, a *serious* accident.

serve (surv). 1. To work for. 2. To set before; as, to *serve* food. 3. Do duty as a soldier; as, to *serve* in the army. 4. To put the ball in play; as, to *serve* in tennis.

serv'ice (sur'vĭs). 1. Way of being looked after; attentions. 2. Duty done or required. 3. A religious meeting; as, a church *service*. 4. Doing duty in army or navy.

set'tled (sĕt''ld). 1. Filled with people; colonized. 2. Sank to the bottom. The tea leaves *settled* in the cup. 3. Decided. He *settled* the dispute.

sev'en teen' (sĕv'ĕn tēn'). Ten and seven.

shad'ow (shăd'ō). 1. Darkness. 2. Shade made by some body. 3. To follow closely. The spy will *shadow* his footsteps.

shel'ter (shĕl'ter). 1. That which covers or protects; a refuge. 2. To protect. Trees *shelter* the house.

shep'herds (shĕp'erdz). Men who look after or tend sheep.

shook (sho͝ok). Moved from side to side.

sick'ness (sĭk'nĕs). Disease; poor health.

sig'nal (sĭg'năl). Sign agreed upon to show something is to be done.

si'lence (sī'lĕns). 1. Perfect quiet. 2. To stop someone from making a noise.

sim'ply (sĭm'plĭ). 1. Merely. 2. In a simple way; as, *simply* dressed. 3. Altogether; wholly. It is *simply* perfect.

sixth (sĭksth). Coming after the fifth and before the seventh.

slight (slīt). 1. Slim and light. 2. Small. The play was of *slight* interest. 3. Not pay attention to; to snub or treat with discourtesy. Don't *slight* the new girl.

so'cial (sō'shăl). 1. Concerned with people as a group. 2. Friendly; for amusement; as, a *social* gathering.

sor'row (sŏr'ō). Sadness.

source (sōrs). Place from which something comes.

south'ern (sŭth'ern). In or toward the south.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl). 1. Unusual. 2. For a particular purpose. He had *special* permission to go.

speech (spēch). 1. What is said; talk. 2. The power of talking. The tongue is one organ of *speech*. 3. A formal talk to the public.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt). 1. A person's inward nature. 2. Being without body; as, *spirit* of the dead. **Spirits.** Temper; mood; as, to be in good *spirits*.

spite (spīt). Ill will; grudge. They snubbed us out of *spite*. **In spite of.** Not prevented by.

splen'did (splĕn'dĭd). 1. Very wonderful. 2. Brilliant; showy. The knights were in *splendid* armour.

sports (spōrts). Athletic games.

stage (stāj). 1. One step in a process of development. 2. A raised platform. 3. Stagecoach.

stake (stāk). 1. Pointed stick for driving into ground. 2. To mark the boundaries of; as, to *stake* out a lot. **At stake.** Involved. His fortune is *at stake*.

stand'ard (stăn'derd). 1. Something used as a model or for comparison with other things of the same kind. 2. Flag or emblem. 3. Rule set up for measuring something; as, *standard* of weights and measures.

stat'ue (stă'chū). Image carved in a solid material.

steer (stēr). 1. To guide; to direct. 2. Young ox or male of beef cattle.

stiff (stĭf). 1. Not moving easily. 2. Thick; as, a *stiff* mixture. 3. Strong; as, a *stiff* breeze.

strength (strĕngth). Power; force.

stretch (strĕch). 1. Extent; unbroken length. 2. To draw out; as, to *stretch* a rubber band. 3. To reach; to extend.

strict (strĭkt). Exact in following rules or principles.

struck (strŭk). 1. Hit. 2. Sounded. The clock *struck*. **Struck out.** Made to fail three times running in hitting a baseball.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt). Person who is studying.

style (stīl). 1. Fashion. 2. Way of writing; as, an author's *style*. 3. Way of doing something; as, *style* of walking.

suc ceed' (sŭk sēd'). 1. To complete something well. 2. To follow. One day would *succeed* another.

suc cess' (sŭk sĕs'). Result wished for; good fortune.

suc cess'ful (sŭk sĕs'fo͝ol). 1. Able to complete something well. 2. Achieving success; prosperous.

sug gest' (sŭ jĕst'). 1. To hint. 2. To bring forward an idea. I *suggest* a walk.

sup port' (sŭ pōrt'). 1. Help; aid. 2. To hold up. The rafters *support* the house. 3. To provide for. Can't he *support* his family?

sup posed' (sŭ pōzd'). 1. Believed; imagined. 2. Took for granted. We *supposed* he had gone home.

sur'face (sur'fĭs). Outside; outer part.

sur round' (sŭ round'). To enclose on all sides.

swal'low (swŏl'ō). 1. To pass food from the mouth into the stomach. 2. The motion of swallowing. 3. The amount swallowed at one time; as, a *swallow* of food.

swamp (swŏmp). Wet soft land; marsh.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm). 1. Group of things which together form a whole. 2. Order; plan. He has a good *system* of study. 3. The human body as a whole. 4. A method of classifying.

task (tăsk). Piece of work to be done.

tax (tăks). Money paid city, town, or national government for support.

tease (tēz). To annoy.

tem'per (tĕm'per). 1. Usual state of a person's mind; disposition. 2. Calmness; as, to lose one's *temper*. 3. To bring to a proper

degree of hardness or softness; as, to *temper* steel.

tem'per a ture (tĕm'per ă chūr). Degree of coolness or heat.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l). 1. A building used for the worship of a god or gods. 2. Flat space on either side of the forehead.

ten'der (tĕn'der). 1. Not hard or tough; soft. 2. Easily hurt; as, *tender* feelings. 3. To offer. Did they *tender* their regrets?

ten'nis (tĕn'ĭs). Game in which a ball is sent back and forth over a net by means of a racket.

the'a tre (thē'ă ter). 1. Art of the drama—the giving and writing of plays. 2. A building in which plays and films are given.

there'fore (thair'fōr). 1. For that reason. 2. As a result of something. *Therefore*, we left.

thirst'y (thurs'tĭ). Desiring something to drink.

thrift (thrĭft). Careful habits of spending.

thrill (thrĭl). An excited, tingling feeling.

thrown (thrōn). Cast; flung.

tie (tī). 1. A bond. 2. To make a bow or knot. 3. Necktie.

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd). Fearful; easily frightened.

ti'tle (tī't'l). 1. The right to be called by a name of rank or honour. 2. The name given to a book. 3. Name showing rank or occupation; as, *title* of professor.

to ma'toes (tō mā'tōz). Red (or yellow) juicy fruits used as vegetables.

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk). Subject.

to'tal (tō'tăl). Whole amount.

touch'downs (tŭch'dounz). Acts of scoring in football when a player carries the ball across the opponents' line or receives the ball behind the goal line.

tough (tŭf). 1. Able to stand great strain. 2. Bending without breaking; as, *tough* material. 3. Hard to cut; as, *tough* meat.

tour'ist (tŏŏr'ĭst). Person who travels for amusement.

tour'na ment (tŏŏr'nă mĕnt). 1. A contest of many persons in a sport. 2. *In olden times:* Contest of two knights on horseback, with lances.

trace (trās). 1. To discover by studying remains or evidence. 2. To copy; as, *trace* with a pencil. 3. Mark. The dog left no *trace*.

traf'fic (trăf'ĭk). 1. Cars, people, etc. coming and going. 2. Trade. There was heavy *traffic* in furs.

train'ing (trān'ĭng). 1. Process of being developed along some line. 2. Bringing up; as, *training* children. 3. Developing strength, endurance, skill, etc.

trav'el ling (trăv'ĕl ĭng). Going from one place to another.

treas'ure (trĕzh'er). Something valued and carefully preserved.

tri'al (trī'ăl). 1. Examining a person in court and deciding on his case. 2. Tryout; test.

troop (trōōp). 1. Name given to a group of boy scouts. 2. A group of people; a company. 3. Part of a cavalry squadron under a captain. 4. To move in a band.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl). An underground passage.

twelfth (twĕlfth). Between the eleventh and the thirteenth.

twi'light' (twī'līt'). Time between sunset and dark.

type (tīp). 1. Kind. 2. Pieces of metal with letters on top, used for

printing. 3. To write on a typewriter.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ). Unpleasant to look at.
um'pire (ŭm'pīr). Person who decides on plays in a game.
un a'ble (ŭn ā'b'l). Not able.
u'ni form (ū'nĭ form). 1. Not changing; always the same. 2. Suit of the same kind worn by people in special work. 3. All alike.
un'ion (ūn'yŭn). 1. Joining together. 2. A group of workers banded together to promote their interests; as, a labour *union*.
u nite' (ū nīt'). 1. To join with. 2. To become one.
u'ni verse (ū'nĭ vurs). Everything there is; all creation.
un known' (ŭn nōn'). Not known.
us'ing (ūz'ĭng). Making use of.
u'su al ly (ū'zhŏŏ ăl ĭ). Almost always; ordinarily.

va'cant (vā'kănt). 1. Empty; not filled. 2. Idle; as, *vacant* hours.
vain (vān). 1. Proud; as, a *vain* person. 2. Having no results; as, a *vain* attempt. **In vain.** Without success.
val'u a ble (văl'ū ă b'l). Worth-while.
ves'sel (vĕs''l). 1. Ship. 2. A holder; container. A cup is a *vessel*.
vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm). Person or animal hurt or killed in an accident.
vic'to ry (vĭk'tō rĭ). 1. Winning something. 2. Success in a contest or fight.

wan'der (wŏn'der). 1. To move about aimlessly. 2. To stray out of the right way.
wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ). Very rich.
week'ly (wēk'lĭ). Happening every week.
weight (wāt). Heaviness of something. 2. Piece of metal used to weigh things; as, a pound *weight*.
we'll (wēl). Contraction for *we shall* and *we will*.
we've (wēv). Contraction for *we have*.
what ev'er (hwŏt ĕv'er). 1. No matter what. 2. Anything that. I'll do *whatever* you say.
whom (hōōm). *Who* in the objective case used as object.
win'ning (wĭn'ĭng). 1. About to come out ahead. 2. Beating. We are *winning*. 3. Obtaining.
with in' (wĭth ĭn'). 1. Inside of. 2. Inside. Step *within*.
wor'ried (wur'ĭd). Felt anxious.
wor'ry (wur'ĭ). 1. To feel care; to fret. 2. To trouble or torment.
wor'ship (wur'shĭp). 1. To take part in a religious service. 2. To pay honour and respect to; as, to *worship* God. 3. To hold very dear.
wounds (wōōndz). 1. Hurts or injuries. 2. Hurts. She *wounds* his feelings.
writ'er (rīt'er). A person whose work is writing books and materials for others to read.

yield (yēld). 1. To give in. 2. To produce. The orchard will *yield* well this year. 3. To produce as payment on what is invested; as, *yield* a good income.
you're (yōōr). Contraction for *you are*.

zone (zōn). 1. One of five circular divisions of the globe, bounded by lines parallel to the equator. 2. Region set off for some purpose; as, a safety *zone*.

Abbreviations You Should Know

Names of the Provinces and Territories of Canada with Their Abbreviations

Alberta = **Alta.**
British Columbia = **B.C.**
Manitoba = **Man.**
New Brunswick = **N.B.**
Newfoundland = **Nfld.**
Northwest Territories = **N.W.T.**
Nova Scotia = **N.S.**
Ontario = **Ont.**
Prince Edward Island = **P.E.I.**
Quebec = **P.Q.**
Saskatchewan = **Sask.**
Yukon Territory = **Y.T.**

Months of the Year

January = **Jan.**
February = **Feb.**
March = **Mar.**
April = **Apr.**
May
June
July
August = **Aug.**
September = **Sept.**
October = **Oct.**
November = **Nov.**
December = **Dec.**

The Days of the Week

Monday = **Mon.**
Tuesday = **Tues.**
Wednesday = **Wed.**
Thursday = **Thurs.**
Friday = **Fri.**
Saturday = **Sat.**
Sunday = **Sun.**

Dictation Exercises

The paragraphs below contain some of the words which pupils in the sixth grade find hardest to spell. Listen carefully as your teacher reads an exercise to you a sentence at a time. Write each sentence. Correct your exercise by comparing it with the copy in the book. Study again the words you misspell. Try to win a perfect score on a second trial.

PERFECT SCORE 10

1. Aunt Jane likes to tell her young **nephew** and **niece** about her **travels** in **foreign** countries. We love to **listen** to her stories and try to **imagine** we are having **adventures** with her. After listening to her **tales** about the great **ocean** and strange lands, our **geography** seems more real to us.

PERFECT SCORE 12

2. One of the most **interesting** days on the **calendar** is **February eighteen**. That is the day on which I **celebrate** my birthday. I have not decided **whether** I shall take my friends to the **theatre** or invite them to my home for a party. Last year I **received** a **bicycle**, some **handkerchiefs**, and a new book for my **library**. I hope I shall have a **radio** this year.

PERFECT SCORE 12

3. My **squirrel**, Bushy, is a pretty pet. He stays in our yard and doesn't trouble our **neighbours**, and **seldom** runs out into the street. He eats mostly nuts, but likes the **taste** of **lettuce** and other green **vegetables**. Sometimes he sits up and listens when I talk on the **telephone**. One day Bushy **disappeared**. **Finally** we found him hiding behind a **huge piece** of coal in the **furnace** room. He was eating a nut.

PERFECT SCORE 8

4. My uncle is an **engineer** on a great railroad **system**. He has such an **excellent record** that they have given him a **special** train. I sometimes go down to the **depot** to watch his train come in. He has served many years without **error** and has received much **praise** for his work.

PERFECT SCORE 12

5. Father says it is bad for anyone to go deeply in **debt**. He thinks it is best to keep a **balance** at the bank and to pay cash when one makes a **purchase**. He thinks no one should go in **search** of a **fortune**, but that everyone should try to make an honest living. On New Year's Day father was **surprised** to receive a parcel **wrapped** in **coloured** paper from the **president** of the company for which he works. In an **envelope** was a little note which read, "In honour of your **industry** and **faithful** service."

PERFECT SCORE 10

6. John is saving his money to **attend college**. He wishes to study **medicine**. He thinks he can be of **service** to the public by helping to **control disease**. He has been an **honour student** in high school, and **science** is his **favourite** study.

PERFECT SCORE 20

7. On **certain** days of the year one of the **merchants** on the **avenue** holds a **bargain** sale. It is **necessary** to shop early in order to **avoid** the rush. One morning when Mother **arrived** at the sale there were many **anxious** people waiting outside. Some of them were **crowding against** the door. At a **sign** from the doorman, they **rushed** into the store. When Mother reached the **counter,** the **article** she wanted was **already** sold. She bought a **bowl** which looks **all right**, but which she does not really want or need. Mother says she is **beginning** to **believe** it is not good **business** to buy on bargain day.

PERFECT SCORE 12

8. A **group** of boys in my room like to go each Saturday to the Y.M.C.A. for **exercise**. Each boy pays a small **fee** and is given a **separate** locker. Swimming helps to **develop** our bodies and to **encourage** our **growth**. The **athletic** director points out each **fault** and teaches us to copy the **style** of the best swimmers. Before we leave the pool, we have a **fierce** contest to see which boy can swim its full **length** in the shortest time.

PERFECT SCORE 11

9. My cousin wants to be a **concert** piano player. She knows her **future** success will **require** great **courage**, so she never **complains** about long hours of **patient practice**. Her teacher says that Sue has a fine **spirit**, a good **sense** of tone, and that she shows great **promise**. She **practises** every day.

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